

REPORT OF THE WORK
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

CANADA

DECEMBER, 1919

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THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
<i>Accounting Branch, Report on</i>	64
Disbursements, Statement of	68
<i>Chief Inspector's Branch, Report on</i>	60
<i>Dietary Branch, Report on</i>	61
<i>Information and Service Branch, Report on</i>	54
Federal Emergency Appropriation, results	58
Functions	56
Introduction	54
Method of work	57
Organization	55
<i>Introduction</i>	7
<i>Medical Services, Report on</i>	11
Dental Cases, treatment of	18
Epileptics, Feeble Minded and Problem Cases, treatment of	17
Functions	11
Hospitals for the Insane, Departmental	21
Hospitals for the Insane, other than Departmental	22
Hospitals, General Treatment, Departmental	21
Hospitals, General Treatment, other than Departmental	22
Incurables and Long Treatment cases, treatment of	16
Insane, treatment of the	15
Medical Directors, Unit, Addresses of	23
Medical Quarterly	19
Medical Representatives, Schedule of	24
Medical Staff, Classification of	25
Organization	11
Orthopædic Cases, treatment of	17
Patients on strength. January 3, 1920	23
Personnel, composition of	12
Sanatoria, T. B., Departmental	21
Sanatoria, T. B., other than Departmental	22
Social Service Workers	19
Tuberculosis, treatment of cases of	13
Venereal Diseases, treatment of	18

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

	PAGE.
<i>Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Branch</i> , Report on..	26
Artificial Limbs, cost of..	28
Artificial Limbs and Appliances, number supplied to patients..	29
Artificial Limbs and Appliances, standard issue of..	29
Organization..	26
Research Division..	28
Staff, classification of..	30
<i>Purchasing Branch</i> , Report on..	68
<i>Supplies and Equipment Branch</i> , Report on..	69
<i>Vocational Training</i> , Report on..	30
Articles made by patients, sale of..	37
Blind, care of the..	45
Costs and Statistics..	51
Curative Workshops..	37
Discipline of Students..	35
Follow-up System..	33
Industrial Surveys..	42
Inspectors, Vocational..	35
Interviewing..	40
Interviewing of Applicants..	34
Occupations in which training is given..	52
Occupations taught, diversity of..	31
Occupations, Ward..	35
Occupations, Ward, Value of..	36
Organization of Vocational Branch, original..	31
Organization of Vocational Branch, present..	34
Medical Advisers, Vocational..	35
Minors..	47
Results, after care..	48
Retraining Courses, selection of..	41
Retraining, Daily hours of..	39
Retraining, Industrial..	38
Retraining, Industrial, the part of employers in..	39
Retraining, Industrial, medical aspect of..	43
Retraining, length of course in..	40
Surveys, Industrial..	42
Ward Aides, training of..	36
Ward Occupations..	35
Workshops, Curative..	37

APPENDICES.

	PAGE.
1. Negotiations with the Imperial Authorities and others—report of Assistant Deputy Minister's visit to England.. . . .	72
2. Order in Council P.C. 2025, 1919, acceptance and confirmation by the Privy Council of Canada of the arrangements made with the Imperial Authorities.. . . .	99
3. Circulars issued by Imperial Authorities regarding Medical treatment and training, etc., of ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom.. . . .	101
4. Report on Vocational Training in the United Kingdom by Messrs. W. E. Segsworth, M.E., and T. A. Stevenson.. . . .	113
5. Negotiations with the Government of United States—Reciprocal Agreement—report of the Assistant Deputy Minister—Orders in Council P.C. 424, 1919, and P.C. 1342, 1919.. . . .	122
6. Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1918, with Amendment Act, 1919.. . . .	133
7. Order in Council P.C. 2324, 1919—re-enacting Orders in Council passed under authority War Measures Act, 1914.. . . .	136
8. Order in Council P.C. 387, 1919—as amended by Order in Council P.C. 804, 1919, under which the Department may carry on certain work and grant allowances to men undergoing treatment or training.. . . .	137
9. Order in Council P.C. 1993, 1918, under which the Department may deal with insane ex-members of the Forces.. . . .	148
10. Orders in Council P.C. 814, 1919, and P.C. 1846, 1919, under which the Department may give Vocational Training and pay and allowances to minors under military age of 18 years.. . . .	152
11. Orders in Council P.C. 1040, 1919, P.C. 1845, 1919, and P.C. 2131, 1919—limiting period during which applications for re-training may be made by ex-members of the Forces entitled to the same.. . . .	154
12. Order in Council P.C. 2039, 1918, outlining regulations for the protection of artificial limbs, etc., manufactured by the Department.. . . .	157
13. Order in Council P.C. 2418, 1918—authority for the distribution of estates of deceased ex-members of the Forces, who die while on the strength of the Department.. . . .	159

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

PAGE.

- 14 Order in Council P.C. 1742, 1919—arrangements with the Government of Australia regarding repatriation of Australians in Canada... .. 160
- 15 Order in Council P.C. 2419, 1919—regulations regarding War Service Gratuity due to ex-members of the Forces on strength of Department for treatment... .. 162
- 16 Order in Council P.C. 2328, 1919—authority under which Department may make special provision for care of subnormal men... .. 165
- 17 Order in Council P.C. 2329, 1919—authority under which Department may issue loans for purchase of tools and for training or education in certain specified cases... .. 166
- 18 Order in Council P.C. 2327, 1919—authority under which Department may issue pay and allowances to men who commence vocational training pending approval of their courses... .. 167
- 19 Order in Council P.C. 2325, 1919—authority under which Department may make free issues of clothing... .. 168
- 20 Order in Council P.C. 2301, 1919—authority under which Department may pay interest on credit balances of ex-members of the Forces undergoing treatment... .. 169

Introductory Letter

TO REPORT OF THE

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Senator, the Honourable Sir JAMES A. LOUGHEED, P.C., K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, covering the period from May, 1918, to December 31, 1919. This report does not attempt to detail the work which has been accomplished, nor to show the remarkable growth and development of the activities of the department, as such a statement would be too voluminous. It, however, shows a large increase in the responsibilities of the department, and also the position as at the date of the report.

2. Separate statements are included, prepared by the heads of the various branches—Medical Services by the Director of Medical Services—the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Branch by the Director of that branch—Vocational Training by the Director of Vocational Training in collaboration with the former director, Mr. W. E. Segsworth, M.E.,—the Information and Service Branch by the Director of that branch—the Chief Inspector's Branch by the Chief Inspector—the Accounting Branch, Supplies and Equipment and Purchasing Branches by the Supervisor of Expenditures and heads of these branches.

3. The magnitude of the work will be recognized when the following figures are considered:—

Number of hospitals and sanatoria directly operated by the Department.. . . .	44
Number of hospitals and sanatoria partially operated by the Department.. . . .	6
Number of hospitals with which the Department has agreements for a certain number of beds.. . . .	54
Number of inpatients on the strength of the Department.. . . .	6,520
Number of outpatients on the strength of the Department.. . . .	1,634
Average number of outside clinic treatments per week during December, 1919.. . . .	8,993
Number of men on the strength of the Department for Vocational Training, as at December 31, 1919.. . . .	27,602
Number of men undergoing training in Curative Workshops as at December 31, 1919.. . . .	3,988
Number of men receiving training in schools operated by the Department and in outside schools week ending December 27, 1919.. . . .	12,327
Number of men receiving training in industries, week ending December 27, 1919.. . . .	11,223

Of the foregoing total of vocational students 20,107 are disabled men and 7,495 enlisted under the military age of 18 years.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

As regards employment, the Information and Service Branch received 114,728 net applications since its inception early in the year up to the 27th December, and of these 106,061 were placed in employment being a net percentage of 92.4. In the Professional and Business Section 3,496 applications were received and there were 2,717 placements, being a net percentage of 77.6. The number of inquiries dealt with by the Information and Service Branch was 762,322.

4. Attached to the report are certain appendices, some of which require special mention. Appendices 1, 2 and 3 deal with the arrangements which I had the honour to negotiate last summer with the Imperial authorities. The agreement made, which was subsequently approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has been implemented by the Imperial authorities with the exception of the section providing that allowances at Canadian rates should be payable to ex-members of the Imperial Forces of commissioned rank who are undergoing treatment or training in Canada. These ex-officers are only receiving the British rates of allowances, but there has not yet been a final decision in the matter, and it is hoped that the British Treasury will agree to the carrying out of the arrangement as made with the Ministry of Pensions.

5. Another aspect of the agreement may require some modification, namely, that referring to the provision of artificial appliances to ex-members of the Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom. The Deputy Minister and the Director of the Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances Branch are visiting England and will take up the question of establishing a branch of the department's factory in London.

6. The report of Messrs. W. E. Segsworth and T. A. Stevenson (Appendix 4), conveys most valuable information as to the work of vocational training in the United Kingdom and shows that the record made in Canada compares most favourably with that of the United Kingdom.

7. Acting on your instructions I had the honour to negotiate an agreement (Appendix 5) with the Government of the United States for reciprocal arrangements regarding the treatment of ex-members of Canadian and United States Forces when resident in the country of the other. This agreement became effective by the passing of a Bill in the United States Congress which was signed on the 24th December, 1919.

8. During the period covered by this report, and particularly within recent months, a large number of hospitals, which previously were operated by the Military Hospitals Commission and were transferred to the Department of Militia and Defence from the 1st April, 1918, have been re-transferred to this Department so that there has been a large increase in the responsibility of the Department in respect of hospital management, with a consequent increase in staff. While this shows in the expenditure of the Department it, to a large extent, is a transfer of expenses from the Department of Militia and Defence.

9. During the last session of Parliament various recommendations were made which have since been embodied in Orders in Council, copies of which appear in the appendices to this report. At that session a sum of money was voted to be utilized in assisting ex-members of the Forces who are out of employment during the present winter. The responsibility for handling this appropriation has been vested in the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The Information and Service Branch of this Department is working in close co-operation with the local committees of the Fund and representatives of this Branch are responsible for the issuing of certificates entitling applicants to assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. SCAMMELL,
Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary.

Ottawa, December 31, 1919.

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

The organization of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment broadly resolves itself into:—

1. General administration under the Deputy Minister.
2. Personal services to the ex-soldier undergoing treatment or training, such as pay records, clothing, leave, dependent's interests, discipline, under a Chief Inspector.
3. Medical services under a Director of Medical Services.
4. Manufacture and maintenance of artificial limbs and appliances, under a Director of the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Branch.
5. Ward occupations, curative workshops, and industrial re-training under a Director of Vocational Training.
6. Placement of both the disabled and demobilized members of the Forces in touch with opportunities for employment, under a Director of Information and Service.

The general organization of the Department consists of headquarters at Ottawa and ten principal Units, corresponding with the Military Districts of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The executive personnel at the Head Office is as follows: Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary, Director of Vocational Training, Director of Medical Services, Director of Information and Service, Chief Inspector, General Superintendent of Engineering Branch, Supervisor of Expenditures, Director of Dental Services, Director of Mechanical Transport, with heads of sub-branches, General Organizing Dietitian, Superintendent of Supplies and Equipment, and Chief Accountant. The Director of the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Branch has his headquarters at Toronto.

Each unit is officered by an Assistant Director, a Unit Medical Director, a District Vocational Officer and a Unit Service Officer, with their necessary assistants. The following are the locations of the Units:—

Unit.	Headquarters.	Sub-headquarters.
Quebec	Montreal, P.Q.	Quebec, P.Q.
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.	Halifax, N.S.	Sydney, C.B.
Eastern Ontario.	Kingston, Ont.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Central Ontario.	Toronto, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.
Western Ontario.	Guelph, Ont.	Hamilton, Ont.
Manitoba.	Winnipeg, Man.	London, Ont.
Saskatchewan.	Regina, Sask.	Pt. Arthur, Ont.
Alberta.	Calgary, Alta.	Saskatoon, Sask.
British Columbia.	Vancouver, B.C.	Edmonton, Alta.
New Brunswick.	Fredericton, N.B.	Victoria, B.C.
Yukon Territory.	Dawson City.	St. John, N.B.

The number on the staff at the head office and units, including hospital staff, at the 31st December, 1919, was 8,121, made up as follows:—

		Per cent.
Returned soldiers who have seen service in France ..	3,766	46.4
Returned soldiers who have seen service in England..	468	5.8
Returned soldiers who have seen service in Canada..	277	3.4
Rejected or exempted	91	1.1
Boys under and men over military age	463	5.7
Male civilians	205	2.5
Women and girls..	2,820	34.7
¹ Unclassified..	31	0.4
Total..	8,121	100.0

¹A proportion of the unclassified are returned soldiers.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

Of the total staff, 4,511 or 55.5 per cent have served with the forces. Eliminating from the male staff the exempted or rejected, over age or under age, 95 per cent have served with the C.E.F. Of these, 83.5 per cent have served in France, 10.4 per cent in England, and 6.1 per cent in Canada.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

It was early recognized that if men were to be re-trained for new occupations or if they were to be given periods of treatment in hospital after discharge from the Army or Navy, a scale of pay and allowances would have to be authorized in order that the men themselves and their dependents might be properly maintained. The first scale was drawn up and approved by Privy Council in June, 1916. Owing to the increased cost of living and to other changes it has been necessary to extend the rates as originally arranged. The latest changes took effect in February, 1919, when an Order in Council was passed (P.C. 387), which provided the following rates:—

1. Men undergoing treatment:—

Pay of rank at time of retirement or discharge, plus the following allowances in lieu of Patriotic Fund Allowances for dependent or dependents of the former members of the Forces who held a rank below commissioned rank:—

Wife only.. . . .	\$10 00
“ and one child.. . . .	19 00
“ “ two children.. . . .	26 00
“ “ three children.. . . .	31 00

For each child in excess of three, \$5 per month, with a maximum allowance of \$45 per month for wife and children.

2. Men undergoing training:—

Man without dependents.. . . .	\$60 00
“ with wife.. . . .	85 00
One child.. . . .	10 00
Two children.. . . .	18 00
Three children.. . . .	25 00

For all children in excess of three, \$6 per month for each child.

Widower with one child.. . . .	\$80 00
“ “ two children.. . . .	88 00
“ “ three children.. . . .	95 00

For each child in excess of three, \$6 per month.

Allowances are also granted for dependent parents and brothers and sisters. Provision is made for payment of additional expenses when it is necessary for men to live away from home in order to receive their training, and for deduction when they are subsisted at a public institution.

The development of the work of the department to its present magnitude has been a gradual evolution. Through the medium of Orders in Council it has been possible, as new problems have presented themselves and new and unexpected situations have arisen, to provide machinery whereby the problems could be solved and the situations met. The work has been without precedent, and there has been on the part of the staff and officers of the department a whole-hearted desire to give to the returned soldier the best service in their power and to meet his needs in a way which would reflect the desire of the people of Canada in his behalf.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

REPORT ON MEDICAL SERVICES.

(Submitted by Dr. E. G. Davis, C.M.G., M.D., Director of Medical Services.)

FUNCTION.

The Medical Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment deals with the medical and surgical care of the returned soldier after discharge from the army. Let us divide the work into classifications, for purposes of explanation. The department cares for:—

(a) Those patients transferred as patients direct from the Department of Militia and Defence, i.e., before discharge from the army the men are medically cared for by the C.A.M.C., who bring the case to completion of treatment if such case is to be of short duration; but if the illness will be of long duration the patient is discharged from the army and transferred to S.C.R. care.

(b) Cases already discharged from the army but having recurrences of a disability due to or aggravated by service.

(c) The medical care of all ex-soldiers for one year after discharge from the army (or from the S.C.R. if they were direct transfers from C.A.M.C. to S.C.R.) for any unpreventable illness not caused by service.

(d) Medical care of men undergoing industrial training.

(e) Medical care of all ex-members of Imperial or Allied Forces in Canada.

(f) Provision of all specialists' reports required on re-examination of pensioners.

Class (c) does not receive pay and allowances while under treatment, but classes (a) and (b) do, according to the time incapacitated for employment.

Patients may be classified in other ways, such as according to the nature of disease or ailment, for example: Wounds, general diseases, tuberculosis, insanity, feeble-mindedness, epileptics, neurological, orthopaedic, dental, venereal, etc.

Or again, patients may be divided according to the amount of incapacity for employment in conjunction with treatment, for example:—

(a) *In-patients*.—Those requiring care in S.C.R. or allied institutions.

(b) *Out-patients Class I*.—Those not requiring hospital care, and yet unable to attend to any employment while under treatment.

(c) *Out-patients Class II*.—Those requiring treatment, but able to attend to employment other than during the hours of attendance for treatment.

ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL BRANCH.

In the general head office at Ottawa there is, in co-operation with the other branches, the head office of the Medical Branch, consisting of the Director of Medical Services and staff.

In each unit there is suitably located a Unit Central Office, part of which is medical, consisting of a Unit Medical Director and staff. Also in the unit are the necessary medical staffs for clinics, hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries, etc. At the outside places throughout all parts of Canada, medical representatives have been appointed in towns and villages, so that patients will have quick and easy access to them, and avoid expense of transportation and annoyance to the patient. These medical representatives are paid according to schedule of fees laid down, and only for the actual work done. There exists a system for authorization, reports, records, etc.

Doctors are employed under three headings, according to the work involved: Full-time, part time, and on schedule of fees.

Patients are treated, whenever possible, near their homes, or may be transferred to a centre for their benefit, to be attended by more expert care, or to a hospital or sanatorium because of the nature of the case and availability of such accommodation.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE WORK.

The vast importance of the medical services of the D.S.C.R. must be apparent to all. They are effectually grappling with the work, many features of which were new and unprecedented to the present time, and it may be said without fear of contradiction, that the provisions made by the Canadian Government are more liberal and effective than are those of the Allied countries.

The growth and activities of the medical branch have been tremendous. In June, 1918, the number of patients cared for was 1,200, and the patient strength on December 31, 1919, was 8,031. Also it may be noted that in addition an enormous number of out-patient treatments were given. Between May 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920, these treatments amounted to 126,057. This figure represents only a small portion of the amount of medical work, including medical reports, expert advice, special examinations, B.P.C. examinations, reports, etc., interviews, personal and otherwise, which of necessity follows when dealing with such large numbers of men and their relatives, scattered over this great Dominion and having many varied viewpoints and requests.

COMPOSITION OF PERSONNEL.

It is the policy of the department to employ doctors, nurses, and medical orderlies similarly as in the other branches; that is, those with overseas experience, and preferably those of previous local residence. It must be stated that great difficulty was experienced in this respect in the earlier days, as such overseas staff could not be spared from the C.A.M.C., and in places non-overseas staff had necessarily to be secured; but these have been steadily and gradually replaced when suitable overseas personnel became available. Also, in certain towns and villages it may never be possible to employ overseas men, as such medical men may not be resident there.

HOSPITALS.

The medical services are conducted with the chief aim of efficiency in the treatment of the patient, and in his best interest, and yet with due consideration to economy; and it is desired that there should be no over-lapping of hospitals with the military or civil authorities. It was not considered advisable to establish a double chain of general hospitals from coast to coast, duplicating those of the Department of Militia and Defence, as this would have involved both a waste of public money and a waste of medical officers and nurses. For this reason, with the exception of the sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, hospitals for long-treatment cases, and clinics and dispensaries, wherever there was accommodation or the plan was feasible, it was decided that the military hospitals should be utilized for the treatment of ex-soldier patients on the strength of this department. In towns or cities where there are no military hospitals, or when the patient is too ill to be moved to such hospitals, he is treated in the civil hospital nearest to his home. This arrangement is of material advantage to the patient as well as economical to the country as a whole. It obviates the necessity of furnishing transportation for long distances, and at the same time shortens the length of time during which the patient is away from his work. Exception is made in connection with orthopædic and neurological cases, where there are certain definite medical centres where the best specialists (physicians and surgeons) are available. In general these cases are transferred to such centres.

Appended is a list of hospitals and sanatoria which are operated by the Department with the situation of each and the number of patient beds. Also a list of other hospitals, not under control of this department, but offering a definite number of beds for Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment cases.

The present Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment accommodation is practically occupied, and it is anticipated that a peakload of patients will be arrived at during this

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

winter. The department would not have been justified in establishing more hospitals in the fall of 1919, because it was anticipated and desired that certain suitable institutions, then occupied by the Department of Militia and Defence for hospital purposes would be handed over for Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment use because of the fact that they would not be required by the Department of Militia and Defence. This arrangement has recently been effected.

TREATMENT OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Soldiers who develop tuberculosis while on service, and who are returned to Canada for further treatment, immediately upon diagnosis are transferred by the military authorities to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and are sent to one of the various sanatoria under the direction of this department.

The total number of cases of tuberculosis which have been treated up to the present is approximatively 7,000. Less than 5 per cent of these cases have died; about 20 per cent have become arrested; about 25 per cent have become quiescent; a large proportion of the balance have improved more or less; a small proportion have left institutions of their own accord and have refused further treatment, for family or other personal reasons. Records show that 75 per cent of those ex-members of the forces who have fallen a prey to the disease, and who have been treated in sanatoria of this department, are able to resume useful occupations in civil life.

About one year after the commencement of hostilities, the Military Hospital Commission, from which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has evolved, undertook the medical care of soldiers suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. At that time (August, 1915), the sanatoria throughout Canada for the most part were very small, and were inadequate to meet the needs of the war situation. With the thorough medical examination of recruits, soldiers in Canada and soldiers who had done service overseas, splendid results were obtained in the early diagnosis of this disease. There is no doubt that in civilian life thousands of cases of this disease which have been discovered in the army, would not have been subjected to medical examination until the disease was far advanced, and with little prospect of cure. It became evident, as the numbers of cases of this disease in the army were discovered, that much more extensive provision for their accommodation and treatment would have to be made than had existed in pre-war days.

To secure accommodation urgently required, arrangements were made throughout Canada for the use of portions of existing sanatoria. In some cases necessary extensions to these institutions were made, the department sharing in the capital cost thereof. In other cases arrangements were made, either with Provincial Governments or societies interested in the care and treatment of tuberculosis, whereby new sanatoria were built, the capital cost of which was shared with the department. This policy reduced enormously the capital expenditure which would otherwise have been necessary by the department, and greatly increased throughout Canada the facilities for combating the spread of tuberculosis generally amongst the civil population.

After the present emergency with respect to the treatment of tuberculous ex-members of the Forces has passed, these increased facilities will be available towards effectively stamping out the scourge of tuberculosis in this country.

In every sanatorium where patients of the department are treated, the high standard set by the department as to quality of treatment, food, attendance, and general service is strictly maintained under frequent inspections by medical as well as lay representatives of the department.

At the present time (January 11, 1920) the department has 2,032 tuberculous patients under treatment in twenty-six (26) sanatoria throughout the Dominion. Twelve of these sanatoria are the property of the department, or have been leased for a term of years, and are under the control of the department. Eight of the others have been enlarged, and the accommodation vastly improved.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

It was impossible in every case to build or extend sanatoria as rapidly as the needs of the situation demanded, and in some provinces hotels having a suitable situation and being easily adaptable for sanatorium purposes, were altered and improved for use as sanatoria for the treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The advantages of the Canadian system have been recognized and complimented on by other Allied countries.

It was early recognized that patients in sanatoria found the time dragging heavily during idle hours, and for this reason ward occupations were introduced by the Vocational Branch of the department. Such work as basket-weaving, toy-making, painting, light cabinet-making, and other useful handicraft work have been taught continuously. Instruction is also given in stenography, commercial practice, book-keeping, draftsmanship, etc. All work of this nature is subject to the advice of the Medical Superintendents of sanatoria, to ensure that the occupation which will best assist in the cure of each patient is taught to him, and to prevent the possibility of a patient being engaged in an occupation which might retard his improvement.

It is understood that other Allied nations are following the example which Canada has set, and are introducing ward occupations and vocational training in their sanatoria. There can be no doubt that ward occupations act as occupational therapy. In other words, the interest which the patient develops in his work has a beneficial effect through the mind upon the body, and actually assists in the cure of the disease. Many civilian institutions have taken advantage of the knowledge which has been gained by the department in connection with ward occupations as a curative agent, in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, as well as the other forms of treatment which have been adopted, and it is quite evident that in the future this will be one of the accepted therapeutic agents in the treatment of this disease.

The work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment in connection with tuberculosis has upset a number of theories which have been more or less generally accepted in connection with the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. For instance, it has been found that a high altitude is not necessary in the treatment of this disease; that patients do as well in low or moderately high altitudes, as in the mountains; and that proximity to a lake or the sea does not militate against the probabilities of improvement or cure.

The latter point has been amply demonstrated at the Mowat Memorial sanatorium, at Kingston, Ont., which is within half a mile of lake Ontario, and at the Nova Scotia sanatorium, at Kentville, N.S., which is within a few miles of the Atlantic ocean.

The old idea that tuberculosis was contracted in adult life has given place to later knowledge in which it has been proved, almost beyond a doubt, that tuberculosis is more often contracted in childhood, when the tissues are softer and more susceptible to the germs of the disease. The large numbers of nurses, doctors, orderlies, etc., in these sanatoria who work year by year in close contact with the patients without developing the disease, prove that the condition is not very contagious to adults under proper living conditions. On the other hand, it must be remembered that adults do break down with tuberculosis, but this is practically always a recrudescence of a condition which existed in childhood. It can be demonstrated that between 90 per cent and 95 per cent of all individuals suffer at some period during their lives from some form of tuberculosis, and the healed lesions may be found upon autopsy.

The use of the X-ray, which has been found so important in the diagnosis and the prognosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, has been developed to a very high degree, and in practically every sanatorium in Canada where ex-soldiers are being treated the department has installed the best electrical apparatus which it is possible to secure.

The greatest attention has been devoted by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to the development of scientific treatment. The three great essentials of this are: good food, fresh air, and rest. Trained dietitians are placed in every sanatorium and, working under the instructions of the physician in charge, they arrange meals which are not only daintily served and appetizing, but have the greatest

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

caloric value and are substantial and highly nourishing. Special arrangements are made to see that every patient gets his food served hot; and fruits, fresh meats, eggs, milk, cream, and everything essential are served in all sanatoria.

In order that the fresh-air treatment may be properly carried out, pavilions are built in such a manner that patients sleep and rest practically in the open air, and without any artificial heat, on the balconies. On the other hand, the corridors of each pavilion, and the wash-rooms and dressing-rooms for each patient, are well heated, so that when a patient has to leave his bed during either the day or the night, he may pass at once into a properly heated atmosphere.

Pensions.—In order to obviate the necessity, for financial reasons, of patients on discharge from sanatoria going straight into employment which requires a full day's work—and this after a prolonged period of rest—an arrangement has been made with the Board of Pension Commissioners whereby apparently arrested and quiescent cases of tuberculosis which are released from sanatoria shall receive a pension of 100 per cent for the first six months. This will enable patients to get back gradually into the swing of civil life and, by shortening their daily resting time, bit by bit, will lessen the danger of a relapse, besides placing them in a financial position which means peace of mind and, therefore, physical improvement.

Ex-soldiers who have suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis, and in whom the disease has been arrested, may not be able to return to their former occupations owing to the danger of relapse, but in such cases arrangements are made by the Vocational Branch to see that they are taught an occupation which is consistent with their changed physical condition. In this way a great advance has been made towards maintaining the patients in good health after the disease has been arrested.

The department has secured some of the most competent specialists in the treatment of tuberculosis in Canada, and ex-soldier patients receive every possible care under the most beneficial conditions, as is demonstrated by the results.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

The policy hitherto followed has been to carry out the treatment of ex-soldiers suffering with mental disabilities, particularly those of a permanent nature, in the various provincial hospitals for the insane throughout the Dominion. As far as practicable, mental cases discharged from the army for further treatment are admitted first to a clearing hospital operated by the department at Newmarket, Ont. (161 beds). Many patients on discharge from this hospital have recovered or are sufficiently improved to be able to go to their homes, thus avoiding the necessity of transfer to a provincial institution.

The hospital at Newmarket has been in operation since the autumn of 1917, and for the most part only the severer mental cases have been sent there. Bearing this fact in mind, it is gratifying to note that during 1918 approximately one-third of the patients discharged from this hospital were either recovered or so far improved as to be suitable to return to their homes.

In some quarters a sentiment has existed against the reception of mentally disordered soldiers into the provincial hospitals for the insane. It is felt that this sentiment cannot altogether be defended. Many of these institutions are excellent, the buildings modern and comfortable, well-equipped and well-kept. It is true that not all the provincial hospitals are of equal merit, and in certain of the older ones suitable accommodation may not be readily available.

In most of the provinces, accommodation for mental patients is very limited, and quite generally extensions are either being provided or in prospect. Particularly in the province of Ontario has the need of increased accommodation been felt, largely owing to the fact that the provincial authorities have given generously of accommodation intended for this purpose to provide buildings urgently needed for other classes of

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

ex-soldier patients. To meet this need and to provide for the cases still returning from overseas, the Westminster Military Hospital at London, Ont., the erection of which has been commenced, was recently taken over by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and is now being converted into a mental hospital of about 460 beds. It is intended that this institution shall embody in accommodation, equipment, and treatment facilities, all the essentials of the modern psychiatric clinic. Special emphasis is being laid upon the comfort of the patients, their dietary needs, suitable ward classification and segregation, hydro-therapy and other special treatment methods, separate provision for tuberculous cases, recreational advantages, and extensive occupational therapy. Here it is proposed that ex-soldiers suffering from mental diseases shall be given such care and treatment as will ensure the best possible hopes of recovery. Forty additional acres have been taken over by the department in connection with this institution, as farm land for purposes of occupational therapy.

It is to be borne in mind that well over 50 per cent of the cases of actual mental disease or defect among discharged men belong to the permanent or chronic type, and are similar in every respect to the mental disabilities prevalent among the population of asylums generally. Where recovery is not to be expected, efforts are directed toward such conservation of mental capacity as may be possible. Many patients are thus prevented from deteriorating completely; and by means of occupation and manual training, others, especially the higher defectives, may make great improvement.

The department has appointed an expert psychiatrist as inspector of mental hospitals for the department, who, after inspecting each mental institution in Canada where patients of this department are being cared for, is making suggestions for improvement where same is necessary. These suggestions are being taken up with the various provincial governments concerned.

LONG-TREATMENT CASES AND INCURABLES.

Fortunately, owing largely to the work of occupational therapy and ward occupations, which have been so highly developed during the present war, particularly in Canada, which led the way in this work, the number of ex-members of the forces considered as incurable or completely disabled has been kept down to a minimum. While there is no doubt that another year will reveal a larger proportion of such cases, up to the present it is satisfactory to know that a very small number (other than those suffering from insanity and tuberculosis) have developed amongst those ex-members of the forces returned to Canada for further treatment.

The department operates institutions for these men, one at Euclid Hall, Toronto; one at Montreal, Mount Royal Hospital, and one at Victoria, B.C., Craigdarroch Hospital. The patients in these institutions are mostly men who, for example, have been shot through the spinal column and are partly or completely paralyzed. A large staff of nurses and occupational-therapy workers gives them constant care, and in a recent inspection the men, in spite of their unfortunate condition, seemed happy and contented.

It is interesting to note that a not inconsiderable proportion of those ordinarily classed as "incurable" respond satisfactorily to occupational treatment, even though such treatment must be carried out in conjunction with other medical or surgical treatment over a very long period.

It is considered that all the efforts of the Vocational and Medical Branches of the department in these cases are amply rewarded by the results. Perseverance in treatment towards cure in these hospitals for long treatment is considered preferable to placing patients ordinarily classed as "incurable" in homes for incurables to await tediously the end of their lives, rendered inactive by war service.

It has become evident that other hospitals for long treatment will have to be established in other parts of Canada. It is kept in mind that as the amount of active-treat-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

ment work diminishes in a few years to come, more provision will have to be made for long-standing cases; and in selecting sites of our present accommodation, this point is kept in view, so that such accommodation may be utilized in the future advantageously for these long-standing cases.

EPILEPTICS, FEEBLE-MINDED AND PROBLEM CASES.

It was thought that it might be necessary to establish provision in both Eastern and Western Canada for permanent care of epileptics, feeble-minded, and similar cases. However, it is realized that these men cannot be forcibly put in these institutions, and even if persuaded to enter some establishment such as a colony, might remain there but a few days and wish to return to their friends.

Effort was made on recent occasion to locate any cases of epileptics after discharge from the army, to communicate with them and to see what proportion would be willing or desirous of entering institutions for their care; also to find out the number and frequency of fits and the amount of disability. The results were very unsatisfactory, but few patients even answering the correspondence, and a very small percentage were even willing, though not desirous of taking such treatment.

It is considered, nevertheless, that certain provision will have to be made for feeble-minded, or cases of low-mentality, and in the new Psychiatric Hospital at London, Ont., accommodation will be set aside for this type of case. It would be impossible to estimate the numbers that will avail themselves of this advantage, and only time will tell. It is probable that accommodation will be secured in both Eastern and Western Canada in the same manner as in southern Ontario, but it is not the desire of this department to over-estimate the necessary provisions and expenditures in this respect, but provision is being made as is found necessary. It must be remembered in this connection that only those in this class who voluntarily submit to treatment can be cared for in these proposed treatment centres.

ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

A factory for the manufacture of artificial limbs and appliances has been established at Toronto, and there has been a very rapid development in the type of artificial limbs and appliances, based partly upon the experiences of the manufacturers overseas and in America, and partly upon original research at the factory. In this work Lieut.-Col. Clarence L. Starr, the chief orthopædic consultant for the Department of Militia and Defence, has given valuable assistance.

It is not desired to occupy space with details regarding the actual appliances and their manufacture, for in this matter Major Coulthard, Director of the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Branch, will be in a better position to explain.

It has been found that the best method in connection with artificial limbs is to give the patient a peg leg to wear until the stump has properly shrunk. A good deal of the dissatisfaction which occurred in the early years of the war was due to the fact that artificial limbs were made and fitted before the stump had properly shrunk, the result being that when the stump had assumed its permanent size and shape, the artificial limb no longer fitted it. This has been largely obviated by the supplying of temporary peg-legs.

The system by which men secure artificial limbs or surgical appliances throughout the various provinces, is by direct application to the medical director of the unit concerned, who, after examination, issues a prescription for the required appliance. The patient is then sent to the fitting room where the fitter receives instructions as to what is necessary, and completes the apparatus, which is afterwards inspected by the orthopædic surgeon of the unit, to see that the appliance is satisfactory. When men live at a distance from these fitting depots, they are given transportation and necessary expenses while travelling to and from the fitting centres.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

An orthopædic surgeon has been appointed in connection with the Medical Branch to do duty at the factory in Toronto, not only to assist with suggestions for improvement in appliances, but to examine all cases that report for appliances, and see that they get suitable apparatus. In addition to this he teaches the medical men from the other provinces who are sent to Toronto for instruction in this new and most necessary work.

Over 90 per cent of the members of the Canadian Forces, who require artificial limbs have been satisfactorily fitted with appliances manufactured in the factories of the department. Amputation cases totalling over three thousand have been fitted with artificial limbs; special orthopædic boots to the extent of over four thousand pairs have been provided, and a grand total of about fourteen thousand amputation and orthopædic cases have received attention regarding their requirements.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

It became increasingly evident, for the protection of the public, for the individual ex-soldiers concerned, and for the sake of the future of Canada, that men suffering from venereal diseases, contracted during or previous to war service, when requiring further attention, should receive it under the care of this department. It was a fair presumption that any soldier whose condition was quiescent previous to enlistment, enlisted in good faith; and that any soldier who contracted the disease during service, and took the necessary treatment in order to refit himself for the firing line, was deserving of further consideration. There is no doubt that conditions such as these, which might have remained quiescent for many years, or for a life-time during a quiet and uneventful civil career, might easily be rekindled during the excitement, rough life, and strain incident to the battle line. For these reasons it was considered that such patients should be given treatment where the condition was evidently a recurrence, and not contracted since discharge.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

A Director of Dental Services for the department has recently been appointed.

The policy of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is to give dental treatment, either by dentists on the staff of the department or by special arrangement with civilian dentists at outside points to ex-soldiers who are,—

(1) On the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment either for medical treatment or as students for vocational training.

(2) Such cases as require dental treatment for repair of direct damage to the jaw or teeth resulting from war service, and this class will include cases of recurrence of infected mouth due to service, which require treatment for a toxic systemic condition, if the medical examiner finds the general condition due to the recurrence of oral infection.

(3) Cases referred by the Board of Pension Commissioners where dental care is necessary to lower pensionable disability.

The first class, being under medical treatment or vocational training, is on the strength of the department, and should receive dental treatment, when it is indicated by the medical officer of the unit that dental treatment will improve the general condition. Men in this class will not receive pay and allowances other than those they are entitled to as being on strength for vocational training or medical treatment.

The second class, namely, those requiring dental treatment for direct damage to jaw or teeth due to service, and which should be considered in the same manner as physical disability receives either full pay and allowances, or is taken on the strength as an out-patient, Class 2, and granted allowances for the time lost in attending for treatment according to the circumstances of the case.

The third class—Only those actually losing time from work should receive allowances, according to the actual time lost, as in the case of physical disabilities.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS.

An outside nursing service is in operation for the purpose of tracing up such cases as have been discharged from the hospitals, with a view to determining whether their home treatment which has been prescribed is being properly carried out, and that the conditions under which the patients are living are conducive to their improvement. It became apparent that the Social Service System has a definite place in the organization of the various units of this department, and it has been decided that for this form of work the services of trained nurses would be utilized.

The objects of this work are as follows:—

(a) The following up of cases of tuberculosis on leave from sanatoria, to see that they are taking proper care of themselves, i.e., taking the rest which has been prescribed; that their habits are conducive to good health, and also to see that their housing and environment are helpful to their cure. In connection with house visits the Social Service worker may, by interviews with the wives or families of patients, secure not only assistance in following up the cases, but intelligent co-operation toward the cure. If a recurrence of the disease has supervened, the medical officer may be thus warned in time to return the patients to sanatoria.

(b) The following up of mental cases *on probation*, to see that their habits are temperate and not likely to interfere with their mental condition. To report any recurrence of symptoms, and to advise the wives or immediate families of the patients regarding the necessary rules and care which need to be followed.

(c) The following up of *class 1 out-patients* to see that they are not working and thus militating against a quick recovery, that their habits are temperate, etc.

(d) To investigate the circumstances regarding the dependents of ex-soldiers, to see that the number of dependents claimed actually exists.

(e) To secure any confidential information which may be desired by the Assistant Director, the representative of the Information and Service Branch, the District Vocational Officer, or the Unit Medical Director.

(f) To act as advisers to the wives and families of ex-soldiers, who need home encouragement to assist them in holding their employment.

(g) To carry out any nursing or observatory duties with reference to ex-soldiers, which the Unit Medical Director may require.

Cases of distress, of financial hardship, or medical emergency have precedence in investigation over all other cases.

TREATMENT OF EX-IMPERIAL SOLDIERS IN CANADA, OF EX-UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN CANADA, AND OF EX-CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

By mutual arrangements between the Imperial, United States, Newfoundland, and Canadian Governments, provision has been made whereby ex-soldiers of the one country, receive treatment for disabilities due to war service, in the other country when resident there.

“MEDICAL QUARTERLY,” S.C.R.

Medical work in connection with the civil re-establishment of ex-soldiers is rapidly assuming a broad and comprehensive character; not only in the treatment of the tubercular, the insane, the epileptic, incurable and chronic cases, but with that much more numerous class of cases included under the general term “recurrence of war disabilities.” For this reason, and in order that those physicians and surgeons

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

employed by the department, as well as the medical profession generally, may be thoroughly familiar with the latest methods of treatment in connection with the various post bellum medical problems, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has inaugurated a "Medical Quarterly," issued jointly by the Department and the Board of Pension Commissioners.

This "Medical Quarterly" is available to all physicians, surgeons, organizations, and institutions interested in the work of rehabilitation of the ex-soldier, and upon application to the department the names of such are entered upon the regular mailing list for this publication. The first number was published on January 1, 1919.

It is hoped that this publication will present an opportunity which will be taken advantage of by the profession for the dissemination of medical knowledge of a general nature as applied to the rehabilitation of the ex-soldier, not only as it affects his physical condition, but his mental attitude toward social and economic life. All physicians and surgeons, whether employed by the department or not, who have anything of interest to record in connection with the treatment and after-care of ex-soldiers, are invited to contribute to this quarterly in order that there may be free interchange of information which will not only be beneficial to the ex-soldier of the present war and the public generally, but, to a certain extent, will act as a permanent record for the use of future generations.

GENERAL.

The policy of the department has not been to secure only the services of those who have done overseas duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but to see that the very best physicians and surgeons available are employed. Such a policy is not only of the utmost importance to the welfare of the individual ex-member of the forces, but will be of ultimate economic value to Canada. Proper medical, physiotherapeutic, and re-educative treatment will inevitably avoid the distressing and unfair social calamity which has followed former wars in all countries, i.e., the pauperization of disabled soldiers.

It is interesting and very gratifying to know that with the present system of medical treatment, followed as it has been by occupational therapy and industrial re-training, the prospective number of dependents upon public funds or upon private charity will be reduced to a minimum.

The work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is still in a transitional stage, and progress must naturally be that of evolution. The conditions and problems which arise from day to day have had no precedent in the history of the world, and must be grappled with one by one as they arise. In spite of this the development of the entire department has been progressive and rapid.

The medical problems, as well as all other problems connected with the ex-soldier, are being solved as rapidly as is consistent with efficiency and the welfare of the individual. It is hoped that the ex-soldier and the public generally will appreciate the difficulties and continue in their sympathetic and co-operative attitude towards those who are striving to restore natural conditions throughout the Dominion.

The Medical Branch of the department has had a gigantic work, and is effectively grappling with it, and when the ex-soldier finally regains health and strength, as far as it is possible for modern science to restore it, he will once more be in a position to resume responsible citizenship with all its privileges and duties.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

(TABLE A). INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY S.C.R.

I. GENERAL TREATMENT HOSPITALS

Unit.	Name.	Place.	Total No. of Patient Beds.
"A"...	Prince of Wales Hospital.....	Montreal, Que.....	250
	Mount Royal Hospital.....	"	35
	Ste. Annes Hospital.....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que...	500
"B"	Dorchester Hospital.....	Montreal, Que.....	35
	Rena McLean Memorial Hospital.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	141
	Moxham Hospital.....	Sydney, C.B.....	70
"C"	Camp Hill Hospital.....	Halifax, N.S.....	165
	Calderwood Hospital.....	Kingston, Ont.....	18
	Sydenham Hospital.....	"	150
"D"	Sir Sandford Fleming Hospital.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	10
	Euclid Hall Hospital.....	Toronto, Ont.....	36
	Davisville Hospital.....	"	425
"E"	Spadina Hospital.....	"	69
	College Street Hospital.....	"	125
	Brant House.....	Burlington, Ont.....	400
"F"	Hut Hospital.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	20
	Speedwell Hospital (active).....	Guelph, Ont.....	295
	Erie Hospital.....	London, Ont.....	67
"G"	Deer Lodge Hospital.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	66
"H"	Earl Grey Hospital.....	Regina, Sask.....	64
"I"	Strathcona Hospital.....	Strathcona, Alta.....	145
	Sunnyside Hospital.....	Calgary, Alta.....	42
	Col. Belcher Hospital.....	"	150
"J"	South Edmonton Hospital.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	123
	Victoria Hospital.....	Victoria, B.C.....	110
	Fairmont Hospital.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	150
"K"	Esquimalt Hospital.....	Victoria.....	156
	Lancaster Hospital.....	St. John, N.B.....	55
	Fredricton Hospital.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	100

II. T. B. SANATORIA.

Unit.	Name.	Place.	Total No. of patient Beds.
"A"....	Laurentian Sanatorium and Laurentide Inn.....	St. Agathe des Monts, Que...	266
	Lake Edward Sanatorium.....	Lake Edward, Que.....	60
	Belmont Hospital.....	Montreal, Que.....	50
"B"....	Dalton Sanatorium.....	North Wiltshire, P.E.I.....	75
"C"	Sir Oliver Mowat Memorial Sanatorium.....	Kingston, Ont.....	173
"D"	Speedwell Hospital (T.B.).....	Guelph, Ont.....	166
"E"	Freeport Sanatorium.....	Freeport, Ont.....	62
	Frank Sanatorium.....	Frank, Alta.....	66
	Wetaskiwin Sanatorium.....	Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	40
"J"	Balfour Sanatorium.....	Balfour, B.C.....	97
"K"	Jordan Memorial Sanatorium.....	River Glade, N.B.....	78

III. MENTAL HOSPITALS.

"D"	Newmarket Hospital.....	Newmarket, Ont.....	166
"I"	Westminster Hospital.....	London, Ont.....	430

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

TABLE (B).—INSTITUTIONS, OTHER THAN S.C.R., WHERE DEPARTMENT HAS DEFINITE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCOMMODATION.

I. GENERAL TREATMENT HOSPITALS.

Name.	Place.	No. of Beds.
Montreal General Hospital..	Montreal, P.Q.....	
Royal Victoria Hospital....	Montreal, P.Q.....	150
Jeffrey Hale Hospital.....	Quebec, P.Q.....	50
Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	Kingston, Ont.....	11
St. Luke's Hospital.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	48
Protestant General Hospital	Ottawa, Ont.....	24
Mount Hamilton Hospital...	Hamilton, Ont.....	25
Toronto General Hospital...	Toronto, Ont.....	14
Guelph General Hospital...	Guelph, Ont.....	35
Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	Windsor, Ont.....	30
Winnipeg General Hospital	Winnipeg, Man.....	81
St. Paul's Hospital.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	15
Saskatoon City Hospital....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	14
Calgary General Hospital...	Calgary, Alta.....	42
Royal Inland Hospital.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	40
General Hospital.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	280

II. T.B. SANATORIA.

Nova Scotia Sanatorium.....	Kentville, N.S.....	265
Lady Grey Sanatorium.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	7
Mountain Sanatorium.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	125
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	45
Calydor Sanatorium.....	Gravenhurst, Ont.....	8
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium.....	London, Ont.....	223
Manitoba Provincial Sanatorium	Ninette, Man.....	100
King Edward Sanatorium.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	3
Saskatchewan Provincial Sanatorium	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask ..	150
Mount View Sanatorium.....	Calgary, Alta.....	18
Tranquille Sanatorium.....	Tranquille, B.C.....	128
St. John County Hospital.....	East St. John, N.B....	49

III. INSANE INSTITUTIONS.

Nova Scotia Hospital	Dartmouth, N.S. .	45
New Brunswick Hospital	Fairville, N.B.	21
Beauport Hospital	Beauport, P.Q.	18
St. Jean de Dieu Hospital	Langue Pointe, P.Q. . .	59
Protestant Hospital.	Verdun, P.Q.....	24
Eastern Hospital	Brockville, Ont.	9
Rockwood Hospital	Kingston, Ont.	41
Toronto Hospital for Insane	Toronto, Ont	11
Hamilton Hospital for Insane	Hamilton, Ont . . .	25
Mimico Hospital	Mimico, Ont ..	8
Hospital for Feeble-minded	Orillia, Ont . . .	1
London Hospital for Insane	London, Ont . . .	19
Homewood Sanatorium	Guelph, Ont . . .	6
Ontario Military Hospital	Cobourg, Ont	73
Whitby Hospital	Whitby, Ont	3
Selkirk Asylum	Manitoba, Man	67
Brandon Hospital	Brandon, Man	23
Provincial Hospital Battleford	Battleford, Sask	56
Ponoka Hospital	Ponoka, Alta	11
Red Deer Hospital	Red Deer, Alta	37
New Westminster Hospital.....	New Westminster, B.C.	7
Essendale Hospital.	Vancouver, B.C.....	88
St. John's Asylum	St. John's, N.B.	15

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

TABLE (C)—LIST OF UNIT MEDICAL DIRECTORS AND THEIR ADDRESSES.

Unit.	Military District.	Location of Headquarters.	Unit Medical Director.
"A"	4	Montreal, P.Q.	Dr. A. E. Lundon.
"B"	5	Halifax, N.S.	Dr. J. Hayes.
"C"	3	Kingston, Ont.	Dr. E. E. Latta.
"D"	2	Toronto, Ont.	Dr. J. M. Nettleton.
"E"	1	London, Ont.	Dr. N. B. Alexander.
"G"	10	Winnipeg, Man.	Dr. N. K. McIvor.
"H"	12	Regina, Sask.	Dr. F. Guest.
"I"	13	Calgary, Alta.	Dr. G. R. Johnson.
"J"	11	Vancouver, B.C.	Dr. A. P. Proctor.
"K"	7	Fredericton, N.B.	Dr. Chas. MacKay.
"L"	11	Dawson City	Dr. W. W. Chipman.

TABLE D

The following figures show:—

Patients on strength January 3, 1920—

Tuberculosis	2,032
Insane	910
General	5,089
Total	8,031

Included in the above are:—

Vocational students	385
Outpatients Class 1,	1,576

Number of Patients treated by Military Hospitals Commission between January 1, 1917 and March 30, 1918, 28,258.

Patients treated between April 1, 1918, and January 3, 1920	34,554
Number of treatments given to Outpatients Class 2 during the week of January 3, 1920	6,963
Number of Outpatients Class 2 treatments given between May 1, 1919, and January 3, 1920	126,057
Average number of treatments now given per week	7,700
Patients given institutional treatment under P.C. 387 without pay and allowances, between March 1, 1919, and January 3, 1920, included in grand total.. . . .	5,913

The percent of ex-officers Patients as compared with former ranks is 5 per cent.

Report of strength week ending January 3, 1920	8,031
Total strength week ending December 27, 1919	7,908
Tuberculosis	2,044
Insane	914
General	4,950

Vocational students, 401, included in 1 and 3.

Outpatients Class 1, 1596; included in 1, 2 and 3.

Number taken on strength week ended January 3, 1920:—

1. Tuberculosis	38
2. Insane	5
3. General	442
Total	485

Vocational students, 25, included in 1 and 3.

Out-patients class 1, 51, included in 1, 2 and 3.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

Number discharged during the week:—		
1. Tuberculosis		44
2. Insane		6
3. General		294
Total		344

Vocational students, 40.
Out-patients class 1, 101.

Number of Deaths during week:—		
1. Tuberculosis		6
2. Insane		3
3. General		13
Total		22

Increase during week	119
Total strength	8,031

TABLE (E).—LOCATION OF CLINICS.

Unit.	
A and E Units	Quebec. Montreal.
B Unit	Halifax.
C "	Kingston. Ottawa.
D "	Toronto. Hamilton.
F "	London. Windsor. Guelph.
G "	Winnipeg.
H "	Regina. Saskatoon.
I "	Calgary. Edmonton.
J "	Vancouver. Victoria.
K "	Fredericton. St. John.

NOTE.—All these clinics do not necessarily mean separate S.C.R. buildings. The work in other places is looked after by the medical representatives.

TABLE (F).—MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES, OTHER THAN AT UNIT HEADQUARTERS, SUB-OFFICES AND INSTITUTION APPOINTMENTS.

SUMMARY BY UNITS.

Unit.	No. of Medical Representatives.
A and E	26
B	70
C	61
D	40
F	25
G	51
H	10
I	3
J	60
K	8
L	1
Grand Total	356

Centres where representatives are not located are covered by the appointees in S.C.R. offices and institutions.

Additional appointments are made from time to time as need becomes evident.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

TABLE (G).—MEDICAL STAFF, CLASSIFIED BY UNITS, SHOWING SERVICE IN C.E.F. AND OVERSEAS WITH PERCENTAGES.

Full time staff shown in heavy type and part time (including medical representatives) in light type.

Unit.	Medical Officers.	Nurses.	No. with C.E.F. Canada Service.		No. with Service Staff other than Overseas.		Doctors.		Nurses.		Doctors.		Nurses.	
			Doctors.		Nurses.		Doctors.		Nurses.		Doctors.		Nurses.	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Head Office.....	1 1	0 0	1 0	25 0	0 0	— —	3 1	75 100	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	0 0	— —
"A" & "E".....	23 40	18 0	2 0	8 5	2 0	4 —	17 10	74 25	28 0	58 —	4 28	17 70	18 0	37 —
"B".....	14 26	14 0	2 0	14 30	1 0	7 —	11 6	79 30	8 0	57 —	1 8	7 40	5 0	36 —
"C".....	17 68	17 0	2 5	11 7	0 0	— —	13 29	77 43	13 0	76 —	2 24	11 49	4 0	23 —
"D".....	55 52	64 0	2 4	3 7	1 0	1 —	51 32	93 61½	43 0	67 —	2 16	3 31	20 0	31 —
"F".....	22 2	23 0	2 2	9 8	1 0	4 —	17 14	77 54½	9 0	39 —	3 16	13 38	13 0	56 —
"G".....	23 4	10 0	0 1	— 2	1 0	10 —	23 21	100 49	6 0	60 —	0 21	— 19	3 0	30 —
"H".....	5 10	9 0	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	3 15	60 79	9 0	100 —	2 4	10 21	0 0	0 —
"I".....	17 14	43 9	1 1	6 7	13 0	30 —	1 1	482 43	21 0	21 —	2 7	12 50	9 0	49 —
"J".....	21 45	21 0	1 2	5 4	0 0	— —	16 21	76 47	11 0	52 —	4 22	19 49	10 0	48 —
"K".....	9 10	16 0	1 0	11 —	0 0	— —	6 5	67 50	8 0	59 —	2 5	22 50	8 0	50 —
"L".....	1 0	0 0	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	1 0	100 —	0 0	— —	0 0	— —	0 0	— —
Totals.....	211 338	265 0	14 23	61 7	19 0	7 —	175 160	83 47	156 0	59 —	22 155	101 46	90 0	34 —

*Note re Table (G).—*In early administration great difficulty was experienced in obtaining staff with overseas service, because such staff could not be spared from the C.A.M.C. Non-overseas staff is being replaced as rapidly as possible by those with overseas experience. Also, it may be noted that in certain outlying towns and villages, where necessary, medical representatives have been appointed, but no doctor with overseas experience was available or resident there. Also, very few nurses amongst overseas sisters are available, having experience in tubercular nursing. This accounts for many nurses in sanatoria without overseas experience.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

REPORT ON ORTHOPÆDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH.

*Submitted by R. W. COULTHARD, M.E., Director Orthopædic and Surgical.
Appliances Branch.*

In June, 1916, the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada was confronted with the problem of the after-care of members and ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who had suffered amputation or otherwise been disabled so as to call for the use of surgical appliances such as would satisfy each individual case. Negotiations were later commenced, and arrangements are now completed whereby disabled cases of the C.E.F., resident in England, and those of the B.E.F., resident in Canada, may have their requirements attended to on a repayment system by their respective Governments.

After having thoroughly investigated the question, and taken into consideration the conditions prevailing in Canada, it was determined that a government-owned-and-operated establishment for the manufacture of artificial limbs, and other surgical appliances, would meet the situation.

There were no artificial-limb factories in Canada having the capacity sufficient to cover the abnormal needs occasioned by the war, and such as existed were located chiefly in the large industrial centres of the east. Further, no standard type of artificial limbs or other surgical appliances was universally available throughout the Dominion, and it was deemed an absolute necessity that standard types be adopted so that disabled soldiers, who eventually would be scattered far and wide over the country, would much more easily be able to obtain renewals and repairs.

Government proprietorship was further thought to be the best means of keeping in touch with and for adopting all the latest improvements in designs from other countries, as co-operation between Governments could be established. This co-operation afterwards became active, and at the present time there is an exchanging of ideas between this branch and the similar institutions of several of the Allied Governments. Again, government control seemed to offer the best means of initiating and carrying on experimental and research work on a scale such as would be productive of results, in keeping with the standardizing policy.

The Research Department, afterwards established, has done much valuable work in the many improvements and new ideas that have been brought to bear on artificial limbs, etc.

Limb fitters and surgical instrument makers were few in number in this country in the years previous to the war, but now there is employment for much of this class of labour owing to the sudden magnitude to which this industry has grown, and it was necessary to teach men to become skilled in this work. To assist in the policy of establishing returned men in trades, it was determined to train as many as possible in this work. (See Table.)

In August, 1916, the first government artificial limb shop was temporarily opened at No. 47 Buchanan street, Toronto, with a floor space of 6,000 square feet. Its equipment consisted of a lathe, band saw, hack saw, grinder, drill, anvil, emery wheel, blower and brazing outfit, 5 horse-power motor. A practical limb-maker was placed in charge of a staff consisting of six men and a boy. This staff was later increased to thirteen in all, and by the 21st April, 1917, after working for eight months, they succeeded in supplying:—

Double amputation		1
Right leg		32
Left leg		42
Right arm		17
Left arm		20
Right arm	(below elbow)	17
Left arm	(above elbow)	20
Left arm	(below elbow)	14
Total		157

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

In February, 1917, the shop was moved to larger premises at 426 Yonge street, but it was soon found, with the ever-growing number of casualties, that the production of these appliances would have to be undertaken on a much larger scale. Also, as time passed, it was found necessary to provide for a much larger variety of appliances. In addition to artificial limbs there were orthopædic boots, splints, braces, and many other types of minor orthopædic appliances for which provision had to be made. The manufacture of many of these was accordingly undertaken, and the remainder, for which there was not sufficient demand to render it economical of manufacture, was provided for by purchase outside.

As a result, the sixth (or top floor) of Keens building, at 185 Spadina avenue, was acquired and soon after the fifth floor was taken over. In December it was necessary to take over the fourth floor to accommodate the administrative staff, stores, and shipping room. Late in 1917 the fitting shop was constructed and operated in the grounds of Davisville Hospital. This shop has been moved into a more commodious two-story building in the grounds of the Dominion Orthopædic Hospital at Christie street, and will handle all hospital cases and discharged men in Toronto area, and will allow the factory at Keens building to produce parts for stores and for branch depots.

These branch fitting depots have been established at Halifax, Fredericton, Montreal, Kingston, London, Ont., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver.

Sub-depots are located at Ottawa, Edmonton, Victoria.

The branch depots are under the direct supervision of the local unit Assistant Director, and are adequately staffed and equipped to provide renewals and repairs for men who have moved to these districts after receiving their first limb, or other appliance, at Toronto, and consequently discharged from the service.

The branch is controlled by a Director who reports to the Deputy Minister direct. The other executives at the head office are:—Assistant to the Director; Chief Accountant, who is in charge of records, pay-rolls, and the cost-accounting system; Production Engineer, responsible for factory production at head depot; Designs Engineer, who is in charge of experimental work, designs and inspection.

Factory, machine shop, nickel-plating shop, woodworking shop, leatherworkers shop, paint and varnish shop, rawhiding shop, assembling and finishing shop, blacksmith's shop, plaster room, fitting shop. The factory is thus equipped to turn out appliances in every detail within its own plant.

For the distribution of artificial legs to the depots throughout the Dominion the factory manufactures set-ups, which are stock sizes of shins, knee-blocks, and feet, partly assembled. To these the fitter at the depot attaches the bucket which he has shaped from the willow block to the stump of the individual amputation case, and all that remains is to complete the assembly and finish.

Stock surgical splints and other appliances are manufactured at Toronto and distributed to the depots. In this way production stands on a good manufacturing basis, as it is the result of the operations of one large central plant.

Each department of the factory is in charge of a highly-skilled foreman, and the great majority of the men under their charge are returned soldiers, many of whom were taught the trade in the factory school at Davisville. Students of this school were mostly men who had already skill in one or more of the allied trades, and were given instruction to enable them to be efficient in the work of the factory. The following analysis of the entire male staff employed by the O. and S. A. Branch in Canada shows:—

	Per Cent.
Ex-members of the C.E.F.	78
Ex-members of the C.E.F. who saw service in some theatre of war . .	66
Exempted, over age and under age	13
Civilians, other than above	9

It may here be added that 48 of the employees are amputation cases. The total number employed by the branch is 348.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

The average costs of artificial limbs manufactured in the department's factory, as compared with prices quoted by private firms, are as follows:—

Department Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—

Artificial legs	\$71 77
Artificial arms	77 56

Private Firms—

Artificial legseach.	120 00
Artificial armsupwards each.	100 00

The factory employees are paid at the same rate as prevails in the labour market for similar trades. A bonus scheme was put into effect for factory employees on the 1st July, 1919. This bonus is effective only with ex-members of the Forces. It is operated on a sliding scale, and is applied as follows:—

For employees (ex-members of Forces) earning 50 cents per hour and 55 cents per hour	10 per cent bonus.
For employees (ex-members of Forces) earning 60 cents per hour and 65 cents per hour	8 “
For employees (ex-members of Forces) earning 70 cents per hour and 65 cents per hour	6½ “

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department, in charge of the Designs Engineer, serves three purposes: Research, designs, inspection.

Research.—This branch takes charge of all experimental work, developing and testing practical ideas, devised or submitted, and endeavours to improve existing types of appliances from a mechanical standpoint. To ensure first-class work this department is fitted with most accurate and up-to-date machinery, and to this end highly-skilled mechanics are employed. When a new model is constructed it is tested on a patient who is generally an instructor or employee, so that improvements or alterations considered necessary, according to the test, may be made.

Designs.—The approved model is drafted out in detail and specifications drawn up before being turned over to the factory for production. In addition, the depots are kept supplied with blue-prints and specifications of every standard article.

Inspection.—All parts manufactured are inspected during process; also all material, on being received from the vendors. The completed assembly is inspected before the appliance is passed to the surgeon for approval and issue to the patient. The following are a few of the appliances which have been invented or improved by the Research Department: Canada arm, differential arm, Government hook (large and small), adjustable drop foot splint, standardization of knee joint, double amputation wrist connection, development of felt feet, hands, and other essential improvements to appliances in general.

All amputation cases are concentrated at Toronto on arrival from England, also the majority of other orthopædic cases are centred in this city. These men, before discharge, are provided with appliances which are considered best to enable them to carry on in civil life when, in the opinion of the surgeons, they are considered in a condition to be fitted. All appliances are fitted in the first instance under the supervision of the surgeons of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and are approved by them as to design.

In every case the appliance, after manufacture, is fitted to the patient in the presence of the consultant, who certifies that he is satisfied with the surgical fit.

After discharge a patient who requires replacements, renewals, or repairs of his appliance, if in a Toronto area, applies direct to the orthopædic consultant for the branch, or if in any other area, applies to the unit medical director of the unit of his particular area.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

In addition, there are medical representatives in almost every township, who look after the interests of cases who reside in their respective localities. Appliances for cases resident outside of Toronto, which are sent through the mail, are forwarded to these medical representatives, who fit them to the patients and certify as to surgical fit.

In order that a complete understanding should exist between all members of the medical profession in the service of the branch and the factory, a catalogue illustrating all standard appliances, with instructions as to measurements required, was published and distributed to all concerned. The catalogue is issued in the loose-leaf system in order that appliances devised from time to time may be engraved, and copies sent to those in possession of the catalogue, so that it may be kept up-to-date.

In instances where a man has to leave off work pending renewal of appliance, or has to attend at a depot to have his case given attention, pay and allowances, as laid down in Privy Council Order 387, are granted by way of compensation.

Issues, according to present procedure, are as noted below.

Artificial Legs—

- 1 peg leg.
- 2 standard artificial legs.
- 1 pair of braces (with each limb).
- 6 stump socks (").
- 1 set of boots (three in all with each limb for single amputation cases)
- or
- 1 pair of boots (for double amputation cases).

Artificial Arms—

- 1 Dress arm.
- 1 Working arm.
- 1 pair of braces (with each arm).
- 6 stump socks (").
- 1 set 4 gloves.

Orthopædic Boots—

- 2 pairs per annum (and repairs).

Patients whose disability is of such a nature that special boots have to be manufactured, are issued with same free of cost.

Patients whose disability is of such a nature that they only require slight alterations to boots of stock pattern, may have these alterations made to boots provided by themselves, free of cost.

Minor Orthopædic Appliances—

These are provided as per prescriptions received from surgeons.

The appended statement indicates the number of limbs, boots, minor orthopædic appliances, major repairs and sundries furnished to patients by the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Branch up to December 31, 1919:—

New legs delivered	3,543	
New arms delivered	1,571	
Total artificial limbs furnished		5,114
New sockets delivered	1,416	
New arm parts delivered	1,027	
Peg legs delivered	1,036	
Boots made and delivered	6,486	
Minor orthopædic appliances	16,921	
Major repairs completed	5,416	
Total minor orthopaedic appliances, major repairs and sundries.	32,302	
Total		37,416

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEES, ORTHOPAEDIC AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES BRANCH,
AS AT JANUARY 22, 1920.

	Toronto.	Montreal	Kingston and Ottawa.	Winnipeg.	Regina.	Calgary and Edmonton.	Fredericton.	Vancouver and Victoria.	Halifax.	Sub-Total.	Total.	
Service in France.....	162	14	7	5	4	10	2	19	1	227		
Service in England.....	19		2	2	1			2	1	27		
Service in Canada.....	10		1			1		1	2	15	269	Total of discharged soldiers.
Under and over age for military service.....	30	3		1		3		2		39		
Of age but no service.....	10	1								11		
Exempted from military service.....	2	1		1			1		1	6	56	Civilians.
Females.....	15	2		1	1	1		1	1		22	Females.
	248	21	10	13	6	15	3	25	6		347	Total of employees.

Discharged soldiers, percentage of total.....	78%
Male staff, percentage of total.....	94%
Civilians, percentage of staff.....	22%
Females, percentage of total.....	6%

REPORT ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Submitted by N. F. PARKINSON, M.A.Sc., Director of Vocational Training, in collaboration with W. E. SEGSWORTH, M.E., Director of Vocational Training, 1917-19.

The problem of bringing men disabled by war back to their full earning power in civil life can be divided into two parts—medical and industrial. The medical part is taken care of by the Army Medical Corps and the Medical Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

The industrial rehabilitation of the soldier so disabled by war service as to be unable to return to his pre-war occupation, is entrusted to the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

RE-TRAINING POLICY.

In retraining disabled soldiers, a great many of whom are unskilled men without definite occupations, or of the less highly skilled occupations, two policies are open to the Government.

1. To take all these men and train them in highly skilled trades, such as carpenters, printers, plumbers, machinists, etc., which, if they have no skill to build upon, would take from one to three years, or possibly more.

2. (a) If they are skilled in some occupation, to build on that foundation by training them in some lighter occupation closely allied to it where their former experience may be made use of; or

(b) If they have no former skill to build upon to train them in some occupation, in which they will be able to earn the full going wage. This can be accomplished in an average of from six to eight months.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

The second method has been adopted as a general principle in all allied and enemy countries, and also in Canada. While we speak of training a disabled man for a new occupation this should not be misunderstood. It is definitely part of the policy of the department in every case of disablement to train a man in an occupation as closely allied to his former one as possible. If a man has been a printer and has an amputation of the leg, he should be trained to operate a linotype or monotype machine. If he has been a house carpenter and is so weakened that he cannot climb over a building, he should be taught cabinetmaking. If he is a high-tension wireman and cannot carry on he should be given some of the lighter lines of electrical work. A disabled railroad brakeman should become a telegrapher, train despatcher, or something on the railroad, thus carrying on in his own environment. However, for the disabled unskilled labourer, some occupation should be selected in which he can earn the full going wage in the locality in which he resides. The illiterate mine labourer, if he has mechanical aptitude, should be taught to run concentrating tables or stamp mill. The unskilled labourer may be taught shoe repairing or some such occupation, and the unskilled European who has fought in our armies, may be taught some occupation suited to his nationality. For instance, Finns and Italians take kindly to tailoring.

DIVERSITY OF OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT.

It is a definite principle of the department to train the whole number of disabled men in as many occupations as possible instead of in a few, so that competition between the men themselves and others in these occupations will be as small as possible. The number of different occupations in which men have been or are being trained by the department is 380.

Those who receive this training are in age all the way from youths to men of 50 years. In education, from the illiterate to the university student. Industrially, anywhere between the limits of the lowest grade railway labourer and the highly skilled mechanic. While a large number are single, fully half the men taking training are married and have children or have dependents, as well as other responsibilities. In industrial experience they range from the boy who has never worked for wages, to the mechanic, artisan, clerk, and professional man, who has been engaged in industrial life fifteen or twenty years.

With the policy herein stated in view, and in consideration of the new factors introduced, a system of re-training has had to be built up to meet these new conditions which is totally unlike any training or educational system heretofore in operation.

HISTORY AND GROWTH.

Before the present war attempts had been made in several places to train the crippled soldier and the industrially handicapped.

In the early months of its existence the attention of the Military Hospitals Commission was directed to the problem of the training of disabled soldiers, both from its own experience and hearing of the work in other countries.

The president of the commission at that time determined to have a centrally directed system so that the benefits of vocational training could be extended to all soldiers entitled to the same, no matter where they resided in Canada. The Government accepted this policy, regarding itself as responsible for this problem, and determined to shoulder that responsibility and carry it through.

In January, 1916, Mr. T. B. Kidner, who was Director of Technical Education in the city of Calgary, Alberta, was called to Ottawa by Sir James Lougheed, to undertake the organization of this work in Canada for the commission, the basis of the organization having already been laid down. In March, 1916, Mr. Kidner visited the various provinces of Canada and made arrangements to secure the co-operation of the

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

provinces. It was arranged that in each province a voluntary committee would be appointed, on which there would be representatives of education, labour, agriculture, manufacture, and others who were interested and could bring specialized knowledge to bear on the training of these disabled soldiers. It was also arranged with the various Provincial Educational Departments that they should loan to the Dominion Government men to undertake this work.

In the province of Ontario it was arranged that the Military Hospitals Commission should select the men for training, and designate in what subjects they were to be trained, and that the Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission should undertake the training as agents for and at the expense of the Dominion Government.

In the spring of 1916, work was started in a number of hospitals throughout Canada. At the commencement of the work in the hospitals, classes in general subjects were established, in which those who desired to do so might brush up their education before taking up new subjects. One of the earliest classes put on was teaching English to foreign-born members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, of whom a number had been returned. More from a recreative than an educational point of view, instruction in simple work of arts and crafts was introduced.

It was soon found, however, that while a few men could be sufficiently trained before discharge to become proficient in some occupation a large number were being discharged before their training was complete. In order to take care of these men it became necessary to continue their training after discharge, and some authority had to be granted for their support during this period. On the 29th of June, 1916, an Order-in-Council (P.C. 1472) was passed, fixing a scale of pay and allowances, and giving the Military Hospitals Commission authority to train after discharge men who were so disabled by war service that they could not follow their previous occupation. The practical development of the system of industrial re-training dates from the passing of this Order-in-Council.

Up to July, 1917, thirty-nine occupations were being taught, but it was found that forty-two per cent of the men selected, three, viz., Commercial, Civil Service, and Motor Mechanics, thus leading to overcrowding and the competition of disabled men, not only with other disabled men but with those already in these occupations.

Experience in technical schools had shown that there were only a small number of occupations in which a man could be successfully trained in a school, therefore the obvious solution of the difficulty was to train the men in industry. Another reason for this policy was that the cost of equipment and buildings for training men in occupations in schools was very high, and the transition from training to wage earning was easier if the men were trained in the industry itself rather than in the school.

TRAINING IN INDUSTRIES.

In July, 1917, Mr. W. E. Segsworth, M.E., of Toronto, became Director of Vocational Training. He at once put into effect the system of training men in industries, and thus brought the work into closer touch with labour and employers, and gave a more practical trend to the whole policy. The result of this change in policy has been that at the present time the department is training, or has trained, men in the above number of different occupations.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF RE-TRAINING—1917.

During the year 1916 the work of the Vocational Branch received so little encouragement from either the public or the men that the increase in the number of students was small, but the rate of increase was accelerated to a marked degree during the first half of 1917, and in the latter part of the year, owing to publicity among the soldiers and the public.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SELECTION OF STAFF.

The question of staff had become a pressing one. Up to that time both the executive and teaching staff had been drawn from men who had previous training in educational work. It was felt that in order to bring the work more closely in touch with the labour and manufacturing interests, and put it on a practical basis, the executive staff at least should be composed in some part of men who had had previous experience in industry and trades, who understood the point of view of both the labour organizations and the employers. With regard to this, it was felt that soldiers who had been craftsmen, if properly selected, would make better instructors for other returned men than men who had spent their life in teaching.

This policy was immediately put into force and has been adhered to ever since, and among the male members of the staff the percentage of returned soldiers has risen from 37 per cent at the end of 1917, to 89 per cent at the end of 1919. On December 31, 1919, the returned soldiers on the staff of the Vocational Branch numbered 1,639 or 89 per cent of the total male staff; male civilians numbered 204, which number included messengers (under age) and instructors having special technical qualifications.

FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM.

At the beginning the instructor in charge of the work in the hospitals was assigned the duty of interviewing soldiers to see whether they needed re-training or were entitled to its benefits. There was no compulsory system of interviewing. A large number of men were discharged and passed into civil life, who could not compete with their fellow workmen, and these men kept constantly returning to the department for training. Those who needed training and did not return, spread dissatisfaction throughout the country. It was therefore decided in the fall of 1917, that all men passing through the invalided section of the army must be interviewed before discharge. At this time the Vocational Branch began to go through all the back files and write to all invalided soldiers who had been discharged without an interview, in order to call their attention to the advantages of vocational training.

At the beginning of 1918, the department introduced and organized the follow-up and after-care section. Its duty was to receive notification a month before a man was about to graduate in order, if possible, to secure a position for him; to place him in this position, and then to see that it was suited to him and that he was making a success of his work there. It was also his duty to obtain and keep statistics as to the work graduates were doing, the wages they were receiving, and their relations with their employers, fellow workmen, and the trades unions, if they were engaged in a unionized occupation.

As the work continued, it was found that a small number of men were falling ill, not only from a recurrence of their disability, but from minor complaints; therefore a regulation was put into force that all men receiving training should get free medical treatment during their course of training.

A new section for the training and after-care of blinded soldiers was created in August, 1918, under the care of Capt. E. A. Baker, M.C., Croix de Guerre, who is himself blind on account of war service. This is distinct from other branches of training.

ALLOWANCES TO THOSE UNDERGOING TRAINING INCREASED TO MEET INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

Shortly after the department was created it was decided that the pay and allowances which were in existence up to that time were hardly adequate to meet living expenses which had been increasing for some time. A new Order in Council,

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

P.C. 1366, was passed on June 22, 1918, providing a new scale of pay and allowances effective until March 1, 1919, when an increased rate under P.C. 387—1919 went into effect.

At the beginning of 1918 there were 133 graduates; at the end of 1918, 2,285 students had completed their courses. At the beginning of 1918 there were 954 re-training students; and on December 31, 1918, the number had increased to 3,189, notwithstanding the number who had graduated in the meantime. As a further comparison the number of graduates on December 31, 1919, was 9,455, while the number of men attending classes was 23,614.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION—VOCATIONAL BRANCH.

At present the work of the Vocational Branch is divided into three parts:

1. Ward occupations. 2. Curative workshops. 3. Industrial re-training.

A far-reaching decision was arrived at by the Government in February, 1918, which has since worked out to the advantage of all, that in the hospitals controlled by the Department of Militia and Defence, occupational therapy should be administered by the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, this department supplying and controlling the equipment and personnel, but the work to be directed by the Army Medical Corps of the Department of Militia and Defence.

Ward occupations are taught and administered in practically every hospital in Canada by women in distinctive uniform on the staff of the department. As the work is curative, it is entirely under the direction of the Officer Commanding the hospital, and his doctors.

Curative workshops are attached to practically every hospital treating ex-members of the Forces throughout Canada. The work conducted in these shops is for those patients who are convalescing and can leave the wards. While the primary object of these workshops is curative, a number of the men attain a certain skill in the various occupations which they study, which skill is of use to them in after life, but there is no definite attempt made here to finish their training in any of these occupations completely.

The organization of the Vocational Branch is as follows: In Ottawa there is a central administrative office presided over by a Director of Vocational Training, with his staff. In each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island (which is attached to Nova Scotia) the Director of Vocational Training has a representative known as the District Vocational Officer, who administers all the work in his territory.

The principle has been adopted of giving the District Vocational Officer as much freedom of action as is consistent with the administration of a government department, and holding him responsible for results. Certain parts of the work, however, are centralized in Ottawa, such as the final approval of courses, renting and purchase of buildings, the purchase of equipment and materials, the approval of pay and allowances, statistics, and those things in general which are matters of Government policy.

The administration in the units may be divided into the following sections: Interviewing and boarding for courses, industrial surveys, pay and allowances, medical advice and social service, training, inspection, follow-up and after-care employment.

INTERVIEWING AND BOARDING FOR COURSES.

If it is considered that a man cannot return to his previous occupation due to his war injuries, and the man himself, the interviewer, and the Vocational Medical Adviser have tentatively made up their minds as to the proper occupation for him to learn, he is brought before a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board. This board is composed of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

the District Vocational Officer or his representative in the person of the interviewer, the Vocational Medical Adviser, and from one to three or four members drawn from the district advisory committee. As far as possible, the department endeavours to have on the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board a member of the advisory committee who is familiar with the trade or occupation into which the man is about to enter. The Disabled Soldiers' Training Board talks over, confidentially and intimately with the man, the work he intends to undertake, its recommendation is sent to Ottawa, and either concurred in or rejected.

If the man is to be given a course of training in an industrial establishment, the interviewer usually arranges that he and the handicapped soldier confer with the employer who is going to train him, before the recommendation is sent to Ottawa, so that the advice of the latter may be taken. The interviewers are practically all returned soldiers selected from men who before the war had industrial experience.

VOCATIONAL MEDICAL ADVISERS.

The medical advisers in the districts are detailed to the local office by the local Unit Medical Director. They furnish the District Vocational Officer with medical advice as to whether the man's disability was received on or aggravated by service; as to whether he can return to his former occupation; whether he is medically fitted for the new occupation selected by him; and after he has started his course, as to his continued suitability for the occupation he is learning. They also inspect men reporting sick during training, and if necessary, send them to the Unit Medical Director for treatment, and undertake researches regarding the medical aspect of industrial re-training.

INSPECTORS.

As a great many men are being trained in industry, it is necessary to carry out an inspection every week and to secure a confidential report, for the following reasons: To prevent exploitation of labour, to see that the men are actually receiving the training necessary to bring them to a state of efficiency, to see that their health is not breaking down, to see that the relations of the men with their employers and fellow workmen are satisfactory, and to see whether they are likely to succeed in the courses of training undertaken, and if not, to advise that a change be made.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline exercised over the men is that ordinarily exercised in civil life—the pay cheque. Their time is kept the same as in employment, and if they present themselves every day to take training they receive allowances for that time. If, on the other hand, they absent themselves from the class or place where they are training, without excuse, allowance for the period absent is deducted. If the men are sick they are given free treatment and excused from classes.

All men being trained "live out." This is part of the general policy of the department to cast the men as soon as possible upon their own responsibility.

WARD OCCUPATIONS.

Vocational work in the hospitals in Canada was started from an educational point of view. It was not long, however, before its curative value became evident, and classes were organized for occupations requiring physical exertion, such as carpentry, auto mechanics, etc. This was the beginning of curative workshops. The value of this branch of occupational therapy was so marked from a therapeutic standpoint that it was decided to commence work earlier, during the period patients were in hospital. At this time, although curative workshops had been provided, it was no uncommon sight to see large numbers of men in an institution spending their time in complete

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

idleness or else in card playing, or in games of chess or checkers. It seemed impossible to get the majority of the men to the curative workshops. There was a gulf between the state of idleness and the habit of work in the shops. This has now been successfully bridged by the work of the ward aides.

In the curative workshops the work is somewhat heavy, and while it has a diversional side this aspect has been reduced to a minimum. In ward occupations, however, the diversional side of the work is found to its greatest extent. In the whole process of bringing the invalid back to his proper relation to civil life, a beginning must be made by diverting his mind from the morbid state into which it may have fallen. In diverting his mind a mental stimulus is necessary. As the work proceeds, through the more serious subjects taught in ward occupations and curative workshops, the diversional side of the work decreases, the mental stimulus increases, and this, together with the increased physical activity, hastens the functional cure.

The peculiar value of this work lies in the fact that no matter how helpless the invalid is, there is something he can do to occupy his mind. In severe cases the ward aides may find it necessary to read to the patient first in order to stimulate his interest. By gradual steps the man's physical and mental activities are transferred from diversion to occupation, from unconnected work to processes having sequence and order.

The first impression made on a visitor to a hospital in which returned men are being treated is the great activity displayed; the patients on all sides, including those in bed, engaged in a variety of occupations, the smartly uniformed young women busily engaged in guiding and helping in the work, and the happy, contented atmosphere pervading the whole place.

Baskets in every stage of operation and of every variety, weaving looms both large and small, turning out every pattern and design one can think of, frequently operated by a man with only one arm; some patients doing wood carving, some making bead chains, other doing knitting and fancy work; still others with an eye to the future, being engaged in a course of study in order to brush up their former vocation, and so on, are in evidence.

THE VALUE OF WARD OCCUPATIONS.

There has been a great deal of argument about the value of ward occupations. Some say basketry, weaving, etc., should not be taught to men, that they are effeminate occupations. There is no intention that the occupation taught in the wards should be followed for gain after leaving the hospital; this work only leads up to the more serious work in the curative work-shops. It is the medium through which the first mental stimulus is introduced. It is the agency by which a patient is induced to forget himself and take an interest again in other people and other things.

Ward occupations were instituted at about the same time in 1917 in two centres—Montreal and Whitby. At Montreal, much valuable assistance was voluntarily rendered at that time by Mrs. J. H. Peck, of that city, who has interested herself in Canadian handicrafts for many years. In both these places the work was started as an experiment to fill a long-felt want. By the the spring of 1918 the value of the method had been so demonstrated that it was thought desirable to spread it quickly throughout the whole of Canada.

SELECTION AND TRAINING OF WARD AIDES.

The choosing of a young woman to be trained as a ward aide is important. She must be of the very best type, well educated, and must possess a personality which is bound to please, together with a healthy constitution. It is desirable that she should be between the ages of 25 and 35, have unlimited patience, be intelligent, and not too emotional. She must be prepared to meet all kinds of difficulties and all kinds of treatment. The work is very hard. This is largely due to the mental strain to which these workers are subjected.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

The experience of the department, however, has shown that a period of three months is quite sufficient to train Ward Aides.

All the Ward Aides in Canada are paid and have regular hours; there are no voluntary workers. During training they receive \$55 per month, and after graduation, \$75 per month, out of which they pay their own living expenses. They are also supplied with uniforms. Every girl must take a course of training and sign a contract to stay with the Department at least one year, and must go to any part of Canada where she is sent. The organization throughout Canada is as follows:—

In Ottawa there is a Supervisor of Ward Occupations who controls the work throughout Canada, through the Director of Vocational Training.

In each district the Ward Aides come under the District Vocational Officer for administration. This officer has a Supervisor of Ward Aides in charge of all the Ward Aides in his district.

In each hospital one woman is in charge of all the Ward Aides in that hospital; in large hospitals where there are a large number of Ward Aides her duty is purely administrative, but in small hospitals where the number is small she may assist in the work herself.

SALE OF ARTICLES MADE BY PATIENTS.

When material is supplied to a patient he is charged with the cost of same in his account, also with a small amount to cover overhead expenses, freight handling, etc., but nothing for administration. When he completes the article he is allowed to keep it on payment of the charges in his account; if he wishes to sell it, it is given a distinguishing number and he is credited with it in his account. When the article is sold the balance of the cash received over the debit in his account is returned to him.

The supervisor of ward aides in the district arranges for the sale of these products through departmental stores or other commercial mediums of sale. All articles are sold on a commercial basis—not on a compassionate one. No patient is allowed to sell his work individually in the hospitals, nor are individual sales recognized by the department. No orders for work are taken for future delivery.

Another important feature of the work of the Ward Aides is the information they are able to give to the men in the wards in regard to the activities of the Vocational Branch. They describe the curative workshops, industrial re-training, and give the men information as to the regulations of the department in regard to them. If a man is too disabled to go back to his former occupation this information immediately sets his mind at rest as to his future, and he usually begins to speculate as to what he can do when he is well enough to leave his bed.

CURATIVE WORKSHOPS.

It is not easy to draw a hard and fast line dividing the ward occupations from the curative workshops. Training in the latter, however, should be undertaken by men who have so advanced in their period of convalescence as to be able to move around freely, leave the wards, enter the shops and undertake considerable physical work. Both forms of treatment are therapeutic and curative in their object.

Four benefits are derived from the curative workshops: they provide mental stimulus, functional re-education, mental diversion, and (least of all) training, and knowledge as to a man's adaptability for a future occupation.

In the curative workshops classes in general education, commercial work, stenography and typewriting find a place. Typewriting has a direct functional curative effect on the muscles and nerves of the fingers, arms and back, but these subjects have also a curative effect mentally, as they teach a man mental concentration.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

The value of the curative workshops in connection with mental cases should be fully realized. In the hospitals for mental treatment, both at Cobourg and Newmarket, very surprising results have been obtained in these workshops. Ward occupations and wood working seem to give the most benefit.

From a training standpoint the curative workshop is most useful in determining what course a man should take if he needs re-training.

As in the ward occupations, any man making an article in the shops can obtain possession of it by paying the cost of the material. No articles produced in the curative workshops are allowed to be sold on the premises nor is anyone allowed to take orders for future delivery.

In July, 1917, there were 638 men taking curative workshops and industrial re-training combined. The number in each class at that time was not known. On 31st December, 1918, there were 5,239 patients attending curative workshops. On December 31, 1919, the number engaged in curative training had dropped to 3,988.

INDUSTRIAL RE-TRAINING.

Industrial re-training may be divided into two sections:—

1. Academic training, including professional courses, general education, civil service, bookkeeping, accounting, municipal accounting, music and like subjects.
2. Such training as leads to manual occupations highly skilled or otherwise.

ACADEMIC RE-TRAINING.

The first class needs little explanation or comment, for the method of carrying out the training of this class differs little from ordinary educational systems. Business colleges, technical schools and universities are used in part, but owing to the fact that soldiers are best trained by soldiers, in order to accommodate the men entering and leaving at all times, and in other ways to adjust the training to the peculiar needs of the men, the department has organized classes taught by returned soldiers for the carrying on of this work. Those taking up professional courses are sent to the universities and colleges where they take the ordinary courses.

PRIMARY TECHNICAL TRAINING.

In the second class of training, however, the greatest departure from existing systems has been necessary, owing to the experience, age, and physical condition of the students. Arrangements were made to have a number of students accommodated for preliminary training at the technical schools in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, but in most of the provinces no facilities of this kind existed. The department therefore had to find other ways and means to accommodate the students. It was found on investigation that most of the university students in engineering courses had gone to the front, and that these universities had equipment and space lying idle. The Nova Scotia Technical College and the Calgary Institute of Technology and Art were taken over by the department, and new equipment and space added, and are now conducted by the department as trade schools.

McGill University, Toronto University, University of Saskatchewan, University of British Columbia and Queen's University, Kingston, placed at the disposal of the department such equipment and space as they had, and additional equipment was added. Arrangements were made with the Agricultural College at Truro, N.S., Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., the Ontario Agricultural College, University of Manitoba, University of Alberta, and the University of British Columbia to undertake agricultural training. In the province of Manitoba the department built and equipped a trade school of its own.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

RE-TRAINING IN INDUSTRIES.

The trainee, on the completion of a course in a technical school conducted according to the usual principles applied there, when he first enters employment on wages, finds himself among unfamiliar surroundings, and feels nervous about his ability to make good. If he is trained under actual working conditions by an employer in the occupation he proposes to follow, his transition from training to wage earning takes place with the least possible dislocation. One week he receives his allowances from the Government and the next week he receives pay from his employer. The transition is made practically unconsciously. The department therefore adopted the policy of using only for primary training, technical schools, and the methods usually applied there. As soon as a trainee could safely carry on in an industrial organization, he was placed there under practically apprenticeship conditions as to work but remaining under the supervision of the department and receiving allowances from it.

The following policies have been adopted by the department, governing training in factories and industrial establishments:—

1. That the Government will pay the full cost of maintenance.
2. That the man being trained must conform to the usual discipline of the employer as to hours of work, etc.
3. That the man himself, the employer, and his fellow workmen, must be satisfied with the arrangement.
4. That if the factory is unionized the union must be satisfied.
5. That the first month or six weeks should be considered a probationary period.
6. That proper inspection must be instituted to see that the man is making progress, that he is being actually trained and not exploited, that medically the work is suited to his disability and that it seems likely at the end of his course he will be able to earn the full going wage in that occupation.

THE PART OF EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIAL RE-TRAINING.

It is expected of the employer that as a national duty the man shall be actually trained and not kept on piece work, and that instruction and not production shall be the prime object. If the manufacturer were compelled to pay part of the maintenance of the man he would consider it his right to avail himself of part of his labour in order to compensate himself for the time his foreman and superintendent spend in training, and for the use of machinery, space, and material. It is for this reason that the department continues to pay allowances to trainees while continuing training in industrial establishments.

It is not always possible, when interviewing men, to decide without trial whether they are fitted for a certain occupation. The first month or so therefore is considered a probationary period, and the man and his surroundings are inspected very carefully.

It is desirable in most occupations that some training be given in schools. If the average course be taken as eight months it will be found that in certain courses it is desirable to give one month's training in school and seven months in the industry. In other occupations it is desirable to give six months training in the school and two months in the industry. Therefore, in a great many of our schools we find men taking training which is used more or less as ground work for later training in the factory.

DAILY HOURS OF RE-TRAINING.

The schools operated by the department are kept open seven hours a day. It is not intended that all men should be compelled to put in seven hours a day in school. Many, when they leave hospital and come to the department for industrial re-training, cannot work that length of time, but one of the Vocational Medical Advisers sees to it

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

that the hours of training in each case are not too long. While the students may work a smaller number of hours when they first come to the department, the time should be gradually increased so that during the last month or two of their courses they should be able to work seven hours. When they graduate into industrial life they will be expected to work eight hours per day, or possibly more. The department aims to so accustom them to working seven hours per day, having due regard to not impairing their physical well-being, that they will be able to successfully compete in the open market of endeavour with their un-impaired fellow-workmen who work eight hours per day.

Experience in the organization of school work has demonstrated that soldiers must be kept apart from civilians. This is due to the fact that the soldier students are on the average much older than the civilian students and they do not work well together. Also the courses for ex-members of the Forces have to be so much more flexible, and since the students are entering and leaving at all times, the classes in civilian institutions would be upset.

LENGTH OF RE-TRAINING COURSES.

The average length of course varies between seven and eight months. A few courses are short, running three and four months, but these are very few in number. Some few courses run ten to twelve months, but the long courses are in such proportion to the short courses that they will average seven months.

When a course is granted for six or eight months it is not intended that the man must definitely finish his course in that time. It merely means that this is the period within which the man is expected to finish his training. If at the end of the time allotted or shortly before, it is found that he has not quite completed his work, but that another couple of months would make him proficient, his course is extended, provided he has properly applied himself to his studies.

In carrying out re-training, three classes of institutions are utilized: Inside schools conducted by the department, outside schools such as business colleges, universities, technical schools, etc., and industrial establishments where men are apprenticed.

On the 31st December, 1918, the number of men being re-trained was 3,189. For this work 33 departmental schools, 54 outside schools, and 329 industrial establishments were used. On November 30, 1919, the number of pupils in 45 departmental schools was 6,421; in 310 outside schools, 5,265; and in 5,960 industrial establishments, 9,491; total of 21,177 attending training. The number of instructors employed in departmental schools is 397, and the average of men per teacher is 16. Included in the above were 5,710 minors who were being trained on November 30, 1919, as follows: 747 in departmental schools, 2,585 in outside schools and 2,378 in industrial establishments.

INTERVIEWING.

In the general scheme of industrial re-training there are two features which are of the utmost importance, and might be called the essential ones. They are: (1) interviewing and aiding the man in the selection of his course; and (2) the actual training for the occupation, and it is hard to say which is the more important. The success of the training for a man's future life depends so much on getting him started in the right course that one might almost say interviewing was the most important. The average cost to the country for re-training a single man, without dependents, is approximately \$750. It is therefore a sound business principle to spend sufficient money on interviewing to make it successful. Sufficient interviewers should be provided to give all the time necessary to consider the man's course completely and advise with him.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

It is necessary that the interviewer should have diplomacy, tact, sympathy, and the ability to enlist the man's confidence and respect. He must be able to put at ease the man he is interviewing, and to find out what the man's aims and ambitions not only are, but have been. If, in addition to these qualifications the interviewer has technical training so that he can understand by personal experience the training the man has to go through, so much the better.

It is also considered absolutely essential that the interviewer must be a returned man, as he is the only one who can talk to the man being interviewed on an equal footing.

TRAINEES SELECT THEIR OWN COURSES.

The actual application for a course of re-training may be made prior to discharge from the army, but the course does not commence until after this date. In assigning a man to a course, the first requirement is that the man himself must be satisfied. The success he attains will depend almost entirely on the amount of enthusiasm and application he puts into his work. If he is not satisfied with the course he has selected he will not apply himself and success will not result. If the department did not use the powers of suggestion, persuasion or reason, in guiding the men, it would be found that 50 per cent of them would take up commercial work, civil service and motor mechanics. Part of the interviewing may be done by the officer in charge of the curative workshops. In these curative workshops it is a comparatively easy matter by inspection, to find out whether the man has mechanical skill or not, or whether he is more adapted to clerical pursuits. This information enables the interviewer to decide what the man is best fitted for.

If an ex-soldier has a trade and is too disabled to follow it, the department endeavours to raise him higher in that trade. The general aim is to raise him from the artisan class to the supervising class of employees. The department endeavours to train him to become a specialist in some lighter and more highly skilled division in that trade. For instance, the house carpenter becomes a cabinet maker, or the printer a monotype or linotype operator. If a handicapped soldier had no trade before the war, he may be trained for an occupation.

RELATION BETWEEN NEW AND PRE-WAR OCCUPATIONS.

One of the principles of interviewing which must be kept in mind at all times is that the occupation chosen by the man must, in so far as possible, be closely related to his former calling. The general principle is that while building on a man's former occupation he should be raised from a heavier occupation in his former line to a lighter one. The lighter occupation, while being suited to his disability, usually draws higher wages.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL ABILITIES.

However, there are quite a number of men who have no occupation on which to build—some left school without an occupation, and others among them have always been labourers with practically no education. They have been drifters, and have formed the great class of transient labour. A great many of these men have natural ability which has never been developed. Some are natural farmers, others have mechanical ability, and others are more fitted for clerical and sedentary occupations. With these men it has been the aim of the department by every means possible—by inspecting in the curative workshops, by interviewing, or by getting at former ambitions—to find the man's natural aptitude and train him in some occupation along that line.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

The first thing the interviewer must endeavour to decide is whether or not the man is eligible for training. After a short conversation with the man as to his war experience, former life and occupation, he is asked whether he can return to it or not. If he says he can return to his previous occupation this interviewer informs him that he is not eligible for training, but that if after entering civil life he finds himself unable to follow his previous occupation, he can come back to the department and ask for training. Particulars are then taken as to his educational and industrial history and filed for future reference.

If, on the other hand, he tells the interviewer that he cannot return to his former occupation due to disability incurred on or aggravated by service, he is sent to the Vocational Medical Adviser who examines him physically and mentally to determine whether, in his opinion, this is so.

If the man is found eligible for vocational training, the interviewer then consults with him as to what training it is advisable for him to take. Wherever possible his former employer is consulted, provided the man wishes to return to his employ. In any case, if the man has to be trained in an industry, a meeting is arranged between the interviewer, the employer whom it is thought may train him, and the man himself, before the course is decided on.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS.

Shortly after industrial re-training was organized and schools established for the re-habilitation of disabled soldiers, it was found that the number of courses in the schools was limited to a small range of trades and occupations, and that if the policy of training men in this limited field were followed, there would be an over production of workers in this small range.

Very little information was available as to the number of men employed in any occupation, or as to the demand for trained workers. It was evidently useless to train men for occupations already crowded, and disabled soldiers would necessarily stand a better chance of making good in an occupation in which there was an active demand for workers. The department found it necessary to gather this information at first hand, and to accomplish this the industrial surveys division was organized to cover the following points:—

1. To ascertain as far as possible under present conditions, the occupational opportunities for disabled soldiers, the facilities for training them, and the possibilities for absorbing them after training, in the particular locality in which the survey is carried on.

2. To give concise, definite, and accurate information regarding these industrial opportunities, to each Disabled Soldiers' Training Board, District Vocational Officer, or interviewer, in the district where re-training is to be given.

3. To determine the fitness of existing educational institutions in a particular locality for the re-training of disabled men for industry.

4. To grade the opportunities as to the stability of the field in each locality, or in the country as a whole, since some industries are similar all over the country, while others are peculiar to certain localities, and to ascertain when enough men had been trained in each occupation.

5. To inform an applicant for a course in re-training before he enters upon that course, as to all its limitations and advantages.

6. To ascertain the attitude of manufacturers and employers of labour towards the disabled soldiers and to educate them toward a proper understanding and appreciation of the problem his case involves, and at the same time to present the aims and objects of the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

7. To establish a direct personal contact between the vocational officer of the district and the managers and foremen of a large number of industries with the result that, when the returned disabled soldiers are placed in industries for the completion of their re-training, a personal interest will be taken in them by their employers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

8. To put the industrial surveyor in a position to render assistance in the establishment of aid and advice departments, follow-up systems, employment bureaux, and also in the interpretation and working of the Workmen's Compensation laws and regulations.

In making a survey of an industry the chief executives of the concern, the president, general manager, and foremen are interviewed first; finally each branch of the industry is visited and the workers performing each particular operation carefully observed. Meanwhile, survey sheets are filled in.

The first duty of the industrial survey department is to familiarize itself with the most common disabilities incurred by soldiers on active service. The medical records at headquarters, Ottawa, are carefully studied, grouped, listed, tabulated, and analyzed so as to note the effect of disability on movement.

In surveying an industry it is necessary to ascertain the number of men who may be placed there for training, specified by departments and occupations, as well as the qualifications, physical, educational and industrial, which are necessary in order to obtain the full benefit from the training offered by this industry.

Information is sought regarding the surroundings of the factory and detailed observations regarding light, heat, ventilation, number of floors, character of grounds, fire escapes, sanitation, whether or not mid-day meals may be obtained within the factory, distance which a worker may have to walk in order to get his luncheon, lodging, rent in the locality (both house and room rent), factory societies, unions, amusements, recreations, and welfare bureaux which are controlled by the industry.

It is important that information be available as to the number and occupations of maimed workers already employed, what safety appliances on machinery of various types exist, any extra or additional hazards which may be noted, whether the employment is stable or unstable, and many other matters. All the industrial surveyors are returned soldiers.

It is gratifying to note that after two years of this investigation work, most of the manufacturers who have been interviewed have shown keen interest in the project, and have given their unbiased opinion, and many times have offered very helpful suggestions which have been introduced into the training schemes. Some of the reports which were made of the larger manufacturing industries embrace an analysis of six or seven thousand workers. Other reports are of much smaller volume, but contain vital information.

These surveys are carefully indexed and filed, and the interviewers are required to keep themselves posted on the contents of these files. The information in them is also classified on card indexes under occupations. If an interviewer or training board wishes information in regard to storage battery repairing, the card will show the number of openings in that occupation, and the surveys of plants where it can be found. If a disabled soldier has before the war worked at a heavy occupation in a piano factory, the interviewer will call for the survey of the piano factory in which the man has worked, and in consultation with the man endeavour to select some lighter occupation in the factory for which he may be trained.

Through this work an almost endless number of new occupations have been discovered for disabled men. At one time it was thought that there were very few occupations suitable to the disabled, but it has been found that in nearly every industry there are many things at which a handicapped man can earn the full going wage in competition with able-bodied men.

MEDICAL ASPECT OF INDUSTRIAL RE-TRAINING.

The Vocational Branch has a sufficient number of doctors detailed to it in each unit by the Director of Medical Services, to do such medical work as is required by the District Vocational Officer, except medical treatment. All medical treatment is taken care of by the Medical Branch of the department.

The Vocational Medical Advisers come under the unit Medical Director for inspection, criticism, and advice in regard to technical medical matters, and under the District Vocational Officers for direction as to their daily duties as advisers to them.

The duties of the Vocational Medical Adviser are:—

1. To advise the Director of Vocational Training as to whether the handicapped soldier is eligible for training.
2. If he is eligible for training, to advise if from a medical standpoint he is likely to be able to carry on in the new occupation selected by him.
3. To advise the Director of Vocational Training after the man has started training as to his continued suitability for the occupation he is learning.
4. To inspect men reporting sick during training and to send them to the Unit Medical Director for treatment, if this is found necessary, and to inspect their places of training.
5. To undertake research work regarding the medical aspects of vocational training.

The last medical board is regarded by the department not as a deciding factor as to the man's eligibility, but only as evidence in the case. Numerous cases come up where it is shown that men had disabilities when they enlisted, and although there is no mention on the medical boards of any treatment of these disabilities, in many cases there is circumstantial evidence that they may have had some treatment.

The question of a man's eligibility for industrial re-training having been established, the Vocational Medical Adviser must advise the District Vocational Officer and Disabled Soldiers' Training Board as to the suitability from a medical standpoint of the new occupation selected by the man.

In order to assist the doctor in advising in regard to these matters, he is supplied with a record of the work done by the man with the ward aides and in the curative workshops. These records, if properly taken, will cast a great deal of light on the man's mental ability or his mechanical adaptability.

Another feature of the Vocational Medical Adviser's work consists of attending to the man's medical care while he is taking training. A man during training may fall sick for two reasons:—

1. Through a recurrence of his war disability.
2. Through ordinary disease or accident not connected with his war disability.

In the first case he is entitled to treatment under the regulations of the department. In regard to the second, it was felt that if a man took sick while taking training, the most economical policy was to treat him for his sickness so that he might return to his course at the earliest possible moment and his time not be wasted. The Vocational Medical Adviser, therefore, inspects the schools and factories, and if any men are found ill they are sent to the Unit Medical Director for treatment, since the Vocational Medical Advisers undertake no treatment. If his treatment is likely to be of short duration he is kept on vocational pay and allowances, but if it is likely to be of long duration he is transferred to the pay and allowances of the Medical Branch.

To give sound advice, these Vocational Medical Advisers must not only have the pre-requisite of professional ability—they must also have an intimate knowledge of industrial working conditions, which physicians usually do not need in the practice of their profession; otherwise they could not bring to bear on the medical industrial problems the necessary appreciation of industrial processes entering into them.

This specialized service was found by experience to be rendered most efficiently by physicians who divorced themselves, for the time being, from treatment of cases. This enabled them to devote their whole attention to the development of principles that might be applied in giving professional technical advice on a problem which had never before presented itself in such a comprehensive way.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

CARE OF THE BLIND.

Soldiers have suffered loss of sight in many ways, but there are two fairly distinct classifications, viz.: blind soldiers and blinded soldiers. By blind soldiers is meant those who have suffered a gradual deterioration of vision due directly or indirectly to service. Blinded soldiers are those who were actually wounded in battle or were so affected by wounds that loss of sight resulted. The department is now acquainted with practically all the cases of men who are blind or potentially blind due to wounds, but those whose sight is slowly deteriorating, either before or after discharge, are gradually increasing in numbers.

There are several points which must be kept in mind in connection with the re-training offered to a blinded soldier. First—he is a man who is normal in every way, but only deprived of the sense of sight. Secondly—he has received all his former education and experiences from a sighted standpoint, and requires only readaptational training which will fit his former education and experience to his present needs.

In order to secure an official for the department who would have the proper viewpoint and experience for dealing in the most effective way possible with further problems that might come up, the services of Captain E. A. Baker, M.C., Croix de Guerre, the first Canadian officer graduate of St. Dunstan's, were secured. Captain Baker had after his return been employed for nearly two years with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in their head office at Toronto. He had vouched for the practical nature of the re-adaptational training given at St. Dunstan's, and exemplified the idea that blinded soldiers could in many cases do better than follow one of the ill-paid handicrafts usually assigned to blind people. Captain Baker entered upon his new duties on 1st August, 1918.

Early in the war, Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., instituted St. Dunstan's Hostel at Regent's Park, London, for the care and training of blinded soldiers and sailors. This hostel is operated along unique lines, the principal aim being to teach the men who are sent there how to be blind. In this institution blindness is not referred to as an affliction, and the men in this way are taught to face their difficulty.

At first, members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who had lost their sight were not given an opportunity, unless they requested it, to go to St. Dunstan's, but were returned to Canada for training. Later, however, it was realized what an advantage would be obtained for the men who would be trained at St. Dunstan's where the majority of the students are returned men and where the forceful personality of Sir Arthur Pearson and his new methods of dealing with the blind would be felt. Consequently, it was arranged by the Canadian Government, in co-operation with Sir Arthur Pearson, that all Canadian blinded should be trained in St. Dunstan's before their discharge and return to Canada.

Those blinded soldiers who had returned to Canada without such training were given the opportunity of returning to St. Dunstan's for training or of attending one or other of the established Canadian institutes, including Halifax School for the Blind, Ottawa Blind Institute, Montreal School of the Blind, Canadian National Institute for the Blind in Toronto; or the training was carried out at Hart House, Toronto, where a blinded masseur, a graduate from St. Dunstan's, was employed as instructor; or at the Guelph Agricultural College, where also a blinded instructor, a graduate from St. Dunstan's, was employed in poultry raising. Several of the Canadian blinded have selected one or other of these methods of training with marked success, being now after graduation employed in a permanent capacity in civilian life.

Blind instructors are invaluable. If the man recognizes the fact that the individual giving the instruction was but recently in the same position as he himself, he realizes that the instructor will be practical and also that he is not being asked to do something that has not been done before by those labouring under the same handicap. He is at once fired with the ambition to do the thing as well as the other fellow, and

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

says to himself, "If the other fellow can do it, I can." This mental stimulus cuts down the period of training greatly. Also by eradicating the term "affliction" and impressing each man with the idea that he has but to overcome a handicap which has been imposed, a more cheerful and ambitious bearing is induced.

To increase confidence, attention must be paid not only to work, but to recreation and sports. By occupying every moment of spare time the man's mind is not permitted to dwell on his limitations, and he is rendered capable of taking part in games and sports particularly suitable. As has been said, a man learns by experience, and through various forms of sport is taught to be self-reliant and confident in his movements.

The range of subjects taught to blinded soldiers may be divided into three classes: General-re-adaptional education, vocations, and avocations or side-lines. Included in these are typewriting, massage, business courses, carpentry, poultry farming, basket-making, etc. Men are from the beginning taught to read and write by the Braille method. Every man who has made good progress is presented with a Braille writer on graduation, and with this he can record his own notes for future reference, and attend personally to his private and business papers. In many instances a typewriter is also presented.

After-Care.—It is one thing to train a blinded soldier in such a way as to follow some definite line of occupation, but it is entirely another matter to see that he makes proper use of his training and is the self-supporting and independent individual that he was intended to be, and for which he was equipped. With this end in view, St. Dunstan's found it necessary to establish in Great Britain very comprehensive arrangements for the settling down, periodical visiting of, furnishing of raw material and selling of manufactured products, and in general supervising the personal and business details in connection with every man who has graduated from its classes. Faults in processes or methods which are so apt to appear from time to time, and which are so disastrous to success if not corrected in the early stages, are thus detected.

Canadian blinded soldiers who after graduating have settled down or who will settle down in Great Britain, will of course come under the benefits of this system, and will have no cause to worry as to their futures, so long as they are conscientious and careful about their work.

In Canada, however, the problem is quite a different one. There are less than 10 per cent of the number of men to look after, and these are scattered over probably fifty times as great an area. When, therefore, the graduate is prepared to settle down in his own locality, word is sent to the District office and a representative there endeavours to secure some proper location, if the man has not already a home to go to. Advice can be secured at any time from the officer in charge of the work in Ottawa, and interest is to as large an extent as possible created in the proper quarters where it is thought it will be of service to the man in question. It is, however, planned to make "Pearson Hall," an institution opened in Toronto by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which institute has also established a Dominion-wide organization for the carrying on of "after-care," the headquarters of the after-care arrangements in Canada, and to keep supplies of raw material on hand in suitable locations, and also a warehouse and sales room for the handling of manufactured articles.

A complete record is kept at the Head Office of the department of all blinded graduates, and some very interesting information is on file as to the success of these men in their chosen callings.

The number of Canadians who are reported to be suffering from blindness and defective eyesight so far discharged from the Canadian Army is 1,525, of whom 137 have lost sufficient sight to require re-training, 41 cases are under investigation and it

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

is expected that approximately 26 of these will be able to take re-training. Of the 178 cases which have been trained or are under investigation the following is a division:—

Loss of both eyes	25
Loss of right eye	24
Loss of left eye	18
Other visual disorders	111
Total	178

NOTE.—Of the total number of 178 cases above listed 82 are totally blind, or at best possess only a perception of light.

Of the 41 under investigation three have lost the sight of both eyes, four that of the right eye and five of the left, 29 other visual disorders.

NOTE.—Of the total number of 41 cases above listed 18 are totally blind, or at best possess only a perception of light.

Sixty-five men are undergoing training, 27 being at St. Dunstan's, and 38 in Canada. The disability of these men is as follows:—

Loss of both eyes.. . . .	9
Loss of right eye.. . . .	6
Loss of left eye.. . . .	4
Other visual disorders.. . . .	46
Total.. . . .	65

NOTE.—Of the total number of 65 cases above listed 20 are totally blind, or at best possess only a perception of light.

These men are undergoing training as follows:—

Massage	11
Poultry farming and carpentry	9
Boots and mats	5
Piano tuning	3
General	17
Stenography	3
Carpentry	4
Vocal	1
Baskets and nets	4
Broom-making	5
Telegraphy	1
Rattan chair work	1
Rubber stock mixing	1
Total	65

UNDERAGE BOYS.

An extension of the vocational training privileges was granted in April, 1919, by which those who enlisted under the military age of 18 years might be trained in industry or in a technical school, college, university, business college, or in one of the department's training classes. The department was charged with the duty of the selection of those who appear to be eligible, and, by a recent enactment, they are paid the same rates of allowances as those granted to men who undergo re-training because of disabilities incurred on service.

It was realized by the department that a large number of these young men if they had continued their work would, in the course of time, have become skilled workmen and in a position of self-support and independence, but that the years they spent in the army were just those during which they should have been fitting themselves to earn their livelihood in the occupation for which they had prepared themselves.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

It is recognized that it would be unfortunate if these men were forced into the ranks of unskilled labour, with an added handicap on account of the age at which they were starting. If, on the other hand, they could be trained under the guidance of competent instructors or carefully supervised industries their experience in war might be turned to advantage both to themselves and to the country.

From the commencement of this work to the 31st of December, 9,867 courses were approved, 1,085 of which were approved during that month; 7,389 men were undergoing training.

In addition to the work of training the disabled and boys who enlisted under 18 years of age, the Vocational Branch has been authorized to advance by way of loan to those disabled men who have been retrained and are in need of same, a sum not exceeding \$500 for the purchase of tools and equipment necessary to establish them in their new occupation, such loan to be repayable within five years from date of issue without interest.

Also to advance by way of loan to those men who were disabled and who are in need of same, a sum not exceeding \$500 to enable them to pursue any course of training or education that was substantially interrupted by war service, providing in all cases that the disability was of such a nature as to make such assistance necessary, and provided further that such men are not entitled to or have not taken training under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; all such loans to be repayable in five years without interest. The necessary machinery has been established throughout the country to handle this matter but at the present time no figures are available that will enable us to estimate the amount that would be advanced to disabled soldiers in this way.

AFTER CARE RESULTS.

In any enterprise conducted for gain, the results are finally measured by the profit and loss account. On the debit side is placed the expenditure, and set off against this on the credit side is the income, the balance being profit.

In industrial re-training, however, the debit side is ever present, but the only credit is the number of men stabilized in civil life. This result can never be measured in dollars and cents. In order, therefore, intelligently to administer the work of industrial re-training it was thought that the department should make a serious endeavour to find out what became of its graduates. It was also thought that it would be unwise to spend money on training men without making some effort to see that they took advantage of the training. The work could not be considered as finished until the man was stabilized in employment.

The most critical time for these disabled men is the first month or two after they graduate from training and return to wage earning. In order to meet these objects the follow-up and after-care department was organized. Information is thus gained regarding failures and faults, where improvements may be made, which courses are successful and which unsuccessful.

The practical success of an industrial retraining scheme for disabled soldiers can be determined only by a study of averages. Individual success, however brilliant, can never be taken as proof that the system is efficient, nor can individual failure condemn. Only after a careful study of all the records of men who complete their re-training during a certain time, men of different ages and disabilities, can any definite conclusion be arrived at.

The follow-up system was not put in force until the work had been in progress for one and a half years, and it was necessary to get in touch with men who had already graduated and left. This was done through the Pensions Board and their visitors, through writing letters to their addresses, and through the Great War Veterans' and other returned soldiers' associations.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

It is believed that Canada is the only country to-day having a complete follow-up system for the graduates of industrial re-training.

The following, therefore, is a discussion of the results of industrial re-training only, based on the information gathered through the follow-up and after-care departments.

Up to December 31, 1919, 49,260 applications for re-training courses had been recommended to Ottawa by the Disabled Soldiers' Training Boards. Head office concurred in granting 42,679 courses with pay and allowances. Out of the balance of 6,581 5,505 were ineligible, 469 had not been recorded, and the remainder, 607, were waiting the result of further information or further medical treatment.

The 42,679 courses granted up to December 31, 1919, were distributed as follows:—

Courses deferred.. . . .	472
Courses not accepted	1,728
Courses not commenced	3,962
Men in training	23,966
Courses completed	9,455
Courses discontinued	3,096
Total	42,679

"Courses not accepted" refers to men who have been granted training, but for some reason have declined to take advantage of it. In striving to find the weak points in the re-training system it would seem that discontinuance of training of 3,096 men might furnish the key to certain defects and therefore a study was made as to the disposal of these men who had discontinued their course. They were carefully examined and classified as follows:—

The number and percentage of men in each group are as follows:—

	No. of Men.	Per Cent.
1. To take positions in other lines than that for which they were training	726	23.45
2. Course cancelled on account of misconduct or bad attendance	297	12.82
3. Deceased	73	2.36
4. No apparent reason for discontinuance	724	23.39
5. Sick	257	8.30
6. Gone abroad	344	11.11
7. Training allowance insufficient	36	1.16
8. Domestic troubles	65	2.10
9. No information	231	7.46
10. Taking further course	13	.42
11. To go on land	91	2.94
12. Re-enlisted for light duty (old cases)	51	1.65
13. Pending information	88	2.84
Total	3,096	100

On December 31, 1919 there were 3,962 men approved for training who had not then commenced.

On September 30, 1919, 6,923 men had completed their training. The table herewith shows a summary of the Follow-up reports from graduates from all units up to September 30, 1919. The 6,923 graduates have been divided into:—

	Number	Per Cent.
1. Following lines of training	4,166	60.18
2. Following other lines	1,317	19.02
3. Unemployed	389	5.62
4. Unable to trace	295	4.26
5. Awaiting information	368	5.32
6. Gone abroad	169	2.44
7. Sick	190	2.74
8. Deceased	29	.42
Total	6,923	100

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

Among the 19.02 per cent who are following other lines of occupation, will be found a number of men who went back to their old occupation. The fact should not be lost sight of that a number of men are awarded courses, who, at the time their cases come up for consideration, sincerely believe that they cannot return to their former work. They are not malingerers, but their belief is due to a state of institutionalism induced by their life in the army and in the hospital. After a few months of training with the department they find that their idea is false and go back to their old occupation, but if they had not been trained by the department they would have persisted in their former state of mind, and very likely have sunk lower and lower in the social scale.

Other men go back to some former occupation different from that given when they were interviewed. Others find remunerative employment in other lines of work for which little or no training is necessary.

Some men come from the hospital unable immediately to follow the work in which they were engaged before the war, for the reason that while the doctors have done everything possible for them, their convalescent period is not yet over and they must be given work in the meantime, otherwise their disability would increase through idleness and they might become confirmed cripples. Having followed a course of training they have become physically fit and return to their previous or some other occupation. These all fall within the 19.02 per cent and are regarded by the department as successful.

It is significant that while these men may be following some other occupation than that for which they were trained, the fact remains that they are in employment, and that when they came to us they sincerely believed that they could not follow any gainful occupation.

Of the men trained 5.62 per cent are unemployed. This table covers men who have graduated up to September 30, 1919, and on whom follow-up reports have been received up to December 31, 1919. Although 5.62 per cent are still unemployed some will no doubt soon secure positions. The Department grants an extra month's allowance to tide over this period. Others are what might be called unemployable, those who in civil life did not want to work and never would, while with others we have failed in our endeavour to train them.

The department has been unable to trace 4.26 per cent of the total number of graduates. In explanation of this, it should be said that a considerable number of men leave as soon as their courses are completed, without giving an address. They are under no obligation to report their movements to the department; they leave for the United States or other provinces. Others have been lost track of through the lack of a follow-up system in the early days of the work, but are gradually being found.

However, the mere fact that men are employed is not a sufficient measure of the success or failure of industrial re-training. It is the aim of the department so to train these men that they will receive the full going wage in the occupation in which they are placed. Also, this wage must be sufficient to keep them respectably and comfortably in the station of life where they find themselves. The men should be put in as good a position, or better, from the wage earning standpoint, as they were before the war, notwithstanding their disablement, and without regard to any pension they may receive. The analyses made are satisfactory in this respect, showing that there are considerable average gains among the graduates over pre-war earnings.

The training of handicapped soldiers is new; it has never been done before the present war. The organization and carrying on of the work was undertaken under war conditions at numerous points in Canada, which has an area of 3,729,665 square miles. The results are far from perfect—no system of this kind can ever be perfect; it is always in the process of development. The results, however, go to show that from now on, few if any disabled soldiers need despair of being able to place themselves on a self-sustaining basis, and may become self-respecting, producing members of society.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

COSTS AND STATISTICS.

Although it is necessary, from the administrative standpoint, to know the cost of doing certain work, it must also be borne in mind that the efficiency of the Vocational Branch cannot be measured by the cost, because in the last analysis the purpose is to re-train disabled soldiers, and not manufacture articles or material at a minimum cost. However, in order that all equipment and supplies furnished may be handled judiciously and conserved as part of the nation's wealth, it is necessary that a very strict supervision be placed upon their use and disposal, so that the losses of supplies through careless workmanship or general shortages may be minimized, and the too rapid deterioration of equipment may be controlled.

The unit used to measure the costs is the cost per month per man taking training. Included in these costs, however, are a number of items that should not be charged to training, but which cannot be readily separated.

In addition to a large number of interviews with men who are granted courses, the Vocational Branch interviews all men discharged through the invalided section of the military discharge depots. Since the inception of the work the branch has interviewed over 62,138 men in person, as to their need for re-training. The expense of the interviewing and clerical work in connection with this work is carried by the cost of training.

Included in these costs also is the cost of training the ward aides and administering their work. None of the men who take work in the wards is enrolled as a student. The full cost of training the 270 young women for this work has been charged to "D" unit.

The costs include the salaries of the Vocational Medical Advisers and their office expenses, also the costs of the industrial surveys as well as the costs of the after-care department.

It is impossible to compare these costs with those in any other educational system on account of the expense of interviewing, inspecting, medical examination, industrial surveys, after-care and ward aid work, and also because the individual nature of the work done for each man is not done in high school, technical school or university. The system of individual instruction and flexible syllabi is nowhere carried to the same extent. This entails fewer students to each instructor and a greater executive staff. This system also carries the expense of factory inspection, industrial surveys and medical work, not carried by any other system, all of which is included in the cost per month per man.

The remarkable expansion of the work has necessitated considerable expense for organization, and since the work was so new a great deal of research and experiment had to be undertaken. This is all carried in the unit costs.

A careful analysis of all expenditures in connection with training show that the monthly cost of training per student, exclusive of pay and allowances, is \$19.46.

It is very difficult to obtain information as to the costs of carrying on work in educational institutions. However, the Bureau of Education of the Department of Interior, United States Government, has made some investigations into the costs of operating universities and agricultural colleges in the states of Washington and Iowa. In Bulletin No. 19 issued by that Bureau in 1917, on page 110, are found some very interesting figures touching the costs in these institutions. The costs given in this table cover all current operating and administrative expenses, but not capital cost, and are comparable with those given in table three of this section. The costs in these institutions for the school year for each man based on the average attendance are as follows.—

	\$	cts.
State University of Iowa..	271	00
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.. . . .	271	00
University of Washington..	192	77
Washington State College..	289	79

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

The average of these four is \$257.26 per man per school year.

The report does not state the length of the school year, but it is probably seven months. If, however, it is taken as eight months the average cost per month per man would be \$32.16 which is much higher than the average cost in the Vocational Branch of the department.

It must be remembered that these colleges do not carry the charges for interviewing, medical care and examination, industrial surveys, after-care, transportation of students, ward aides and the training of certain instructors, as do the costs of the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

DEPARTMENT OF S. C. R., OTTAWA, VOCATIONAL RECORDS OFFICE.

List of occupations for which disabled soldiers and minors have been training or are being trained, December 31, 1919:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Agriculture | 58. Civil Engineer |
| 2. Adding Machine Repairs | 59. Cheese Making |
| 3. Auto Painting | 60. Cable Telegraphy |
| 4. Artificial Limb Making | 61. Cable Testing and Splicing |
| 5. Art Metal Work | 62. Cabinet Making |
| 6. Armature Winding | 63. Commercial |
| 7. Advertising | 64. Concrete Construction |
| 8. Auto Mechanic | 65. Coremaking |
| 9. Auto Tire Repairs | 66. Carpet Weaving |
| 10. Air Brake Mechanic | 67. Civil Service |
| 11. Architecture | 68. Carpentry |
| 12. Architectural Drafting | 69. Commercial Designing |
| 13. Aeroplane Manufacturing | 70. Central Telephone Office Work |
| 14. Aerated Water Manufacture | 71. Cash Register Assembling |
| 15. Auto Salesman | 72. Cylinder Press Feeder |
| 16. Auto Upholstering | 73. Cloth Weaving |
| 17. Auto Truck Driver | 74. Commercial Illustrating |
| 18. Accountant | 75. Commercial Art |
| 19. Animal Husbandry | 76. Confectioner |
| 20. Assaying | 77. Comptometer |
| 21. Asbestos Making | 78. Chiropody |
| 22. Auctioneering | 79. Clock Repairing |
| 23. Art Lead Glazing | 80. Cigar Making |
| 24. Bank Messenger | 81. Cornet Playing |
| 25. Bicycle Repairing | 82. Cleaning and Pressing Clothes |
| 26. Battery Making | 83. Cartooning |
| 27. Bird Cage Making | 84. Compositing |
| 28. Boat Building | 85. Cooking |
| 29. Book-keeping | 86. Cotton Spinning |
| 30. Barbering | 87. Dancing |
| 31. Billiard Table Repairs | 88. Dry Goods Salesman |
| 32. Bronze Moulding | 89. Drafting and Estimating |
| 33. Building Construction | 90. Dairying |
| 34. Boiler Inspector | 91. Dyeing |
| 35. Battery Repairs and Manufacturing | 92. Dentistry |
| 36. Braille | 93. Drafting (Electrical) |
| 37. Brick Making | 94. Drill Press Operator |
| 38. Brush Back Boring | 95. Die Polishing |
| 39. Brush Making | 96. Efficiency Expert |
| 40. Boiler Laying | 97. Estimating and Plan Reading |
| 41. Brass Finisher | 98. Electrical Appliance Testing |
| 42. Brass Bed Assembling | 99. Electric Light Station Operator |
| 43. Box Factory Foreman | 100. Electric Locomotive Engineer |
| 44. Bee-keeping | 101. Electric Light Wiring |
| 45. Broom Making | 102. Electric Light Meter Mechanic |
| 46. Basket Making | 103. Electric Light Sub-station Operator |
| 47. Blacksmithing | 104. Electric Fixture Making |
| 48. Book Illustrating | 105. Electric Fixture Assembling |
| 49. Butter Making | 106. Electric Fixture Repairing |
| 50. Butchering | 107. Electrical Engineering |
| 51. Building Inspector | 108. Electric Welding |
| 52. Baking | 109. Electric Winding and Wrapping |
| 53. Book-binding | 110. Electric Switchboard Operator |
| 54. Brass Novelties | 111. Electric Wiring |
| 55. Camera Assembling and Repairs | 112. Elevator Operation |
| 56. Chemistry | 113. Electrician |
| 57. Carriage Painting | 114. Embalming |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

LIST OF OCCUPATIONS, ETC.—*Continued.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 115. Engraving | 191. Lens Grinding |
| 116. Farm Mechanics | 192. Leather Novelties Mfg. |
| 117. Farm Carpentry | 193. Lead Glazing |
| 118. Farm Machinery Repairs | 194. Linotype Operator |
| 119. Finance | 195. Lithographing |
| 120. Floriculture | 196. Law Course |
| 121. Floral Design | 197. Librarian |
| 122. Fruit and Vegetable Drying and Canning | 198. Machine Floor Finishing |
| 123. Fur Cutting | 199. Manual Training |
| 124. Farrier | 200. Metallurgy |
| 125. Furniture Polishing | 201. Mechanical Equipment of Buildings |
| 126. Farm Traction Operation | 202. Millwright |
| 127. Factory Clerk | 203. Motor Cycle Assembling and Repairs |
| 128. Forestry | 204. Multicolor Press Operation |
| 129. Food Inspector | 205. Medicine |
| 130. Fancy (Wire) Work | 206. Meter Reading |
| 131. French Polishing | 207. Metal Pattern Maker |
| 132. Flour Milling | 208. Metal Spinner |
| 133. Fire Insurance Agent | 209. Marble Cutting |
| 134. Fountain Pen Maker | 210. Mechanical Drafting |
| 135. Furnace Installation | 211. Machine Shop Practice |
| 136. Greenhouse Work | 212. Motorman |
| 137. Gas Engineering | 213. Milling and Assaying |
| 138. Gas Fixture Making | 214. Mining Engineering |
| 139. Gas Generating | 215. Monotype Casting |
| 140. Gas Stove Fitting | 216. Milk Testing |
| 141. Glass Cutting | 217. Metal Polishing |
| 142. Garment Designing | 218. Moving Picture Operation |
| 143. Garment Cutting | 219. Mining |
| 144. Grain Buying | 220. Machinist |
| 145. Grain Elevator Operator | 221. Mechanical Dentistry |
| 146. Glove Weaving | 222. Metal Enamelling |
| 147. Gardening | 223. Moving Picture Photographer |
| 148. Grain Inspector | 224. Motor Construction |
| 149. Gas Tractor Engineer | 225. Massaging |
| 150. Glove Making | 226. Mechanical Engineering |
| 151. Gunsmithing | 227. Magneto Repairs |
| 152. Gold Pen Making | 228. Multigraph Operator |
| 153. Grocery Business | 229. Marine Engineer |
| 154. Golf Accessories | 230. Meat Inspector |
| 155. Hair Dressing | 231. Municipal Secretary |
| 156. Hotel Management | 232. Machine Buttonhole Work |
| 157. Hat Blocking | 233. Metal Drill Work |
| 158. Hat Making | 234. Mattress Making |
| 159. Highway Engineering | 235. Machine Wood Work |
| 160. Hydro Inspector | 236. Navigation |
| 161. Hardware Salesman | 237. Naval Architect |
| 162. Hospital Technician | 238. Nautical Instrument Repairs |
| 163. Harness Making | 239. Oil Refining |
| 164. Harness Fitting | 240. Optometry |
| 165. Horticulture | 241. Office Equipment Repairs |
| 166. Heating Plant Operator | 242. Optical Work |
| 167. Hog Raising | 243. Oxy-Acetylene Welding |
| 168. House Painting | 244. Ornamental Iron Work |
| 169. Harness Repairing | 245. Orthopaedic Boot Making |
| 170. Investigator | 246. Ocean Cable Telegraphy |
| 171. Interior Decorating | 247. Pulp and Paper Manufacture |
| 172. Iron Moulding | 248. Painter and Decorator |
| 173. Journalism | 249. Pipe Making |
| 174. Jeweler | 250. Plasterer |
| 175. Jewelry Repairs | 251. Photography |
| 176. Janitor | 252. Poultry Raising |
| 177. Joiner | 253. Printing |
| 178. Knitting Machine Operator | 254. Plumbing |
| 179. Knitting Machine Repairing | 255. Plumbing Supplies Assembly |
| 180. Lumber Surveying | 256. Pharmacy |
| 181. Lumber Yard Manager | 257. Piano Tuning |
| 182. Locomotive Engineer | 258. Piano Polishing and Finishing |
| 183. Locomotive Fireman | 259. Piano Repairs |
| 184. Lamp Trimming | 260. Piano Sounding Board Mfg. |
| 185. Linoleum Laying | 261. Piano Hammer Making |
| 186. Lip Reading | 262. Picture Framing |
| 187. Life Insurance Agent | 263. Paper Box Making |
| 188. Locksmith | 264. Prosthetic Dentistry |
| 189. Log and Lumber Scaling | 265. Power Plant Engineering |
| 190. Landscape Gardening | 266. Pattern Making |

LIST OF OCCUPATIONS, ETC.—*Concluded.*

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 267. Pressman | 324. Ship Fitting |
| 268. Photo Engraving | 325. Sheet Metal Drafting |
| 269. Pressed Metal Work | 326. Stationery Salesman |
| 270. Paper Hanging | 327. Stone Planer |
| 271. Pickle Making | 328. Sash and Door Manufacturing |
| 272. Paper Novelty Manufacture | 329. Scale Repairs |
| 273. Rule Graduation | 330. Slaughtering Animals |
| 274. Rodentarian | 331. Saxophone Playing |
| 275. Rubber Turning | 332. Salesmanship |
| 276. Railway Clerk and Accounting | 333. Sheep Herding |
| 277. Ring Making | 334. Surgical Appliance Manufacture |
| 278. Radiographing | 335. Tem Plate Making |
| 279. Railroad Station Work | 336. Textile Manufacture |
| 280. Rubber Tire Repairing | 337. Tire Manufacture |
| 281. Reed Furniture Making | 338. Toy Making |
| 282. Railroad Track Inspector | 339. Tinsmithing |
| 283. Reporting | 340. Tile Setting |
| 284. Railway Drafting | 341. Tool Making |
| 285. Sculpture | 342. Taxidermy |
| 286. Silvering Mirrors | 343. Telegraph Cable Splicing |
| 287. Social Service Secretary | 344. Time Keeping |
| 288. Sugar Refining | 345. Telegraphy (Railroad and Commercial) |
| 289. Shoe Making | 346. Telephone Installation |
| 290. Shoe Cutting | 347. Telephone Repairs |
| 291. Shoe Repairing | 348. Telephone Lineman |
| 292. Sheet Metal Work | 349. Typesetter |
| 293. Stencil Cutter | 350. Truck Gardening |
| 294. Steel Analysis | 351. Theology |
| 295. Scientific Course | 352. Tailoring |
| 296. Steam Engineer | 353. Typewriter Repairs |
| 297. Switchboard Operator (Telephone) | 354. Touch Typing |
| 298. Switch Board Installing | 355. Trunk Making |
| 299. Stenography | 356. Trap Drummer |
| 300. Shipping Clerk | 357. Teachers' Course |
| 301. Stone Drafting | 358. Umbrella Repairs |
| 302. Steel and Cement Construction | 359. Upholstering |
| 303. Soldering | 360. Undertaking |
| 304. Street Car Repairs | 361. Vinegar Making |
| 305. Surveying | 362. Veneering |
| 306. Steam Boiler Inspector | 363. Violin Playing |
| 307. Silversmith | 364. Vulcanizing |
| 308. Stationary Engineering | 365. Veterinary Work |
| 309. Sign Painting | 366. Watchman |
| 310. Sewing Machine Repairs | 367. Weaving |
| 311. Ship Building | 368. Wheelwright |
| 312. Steel Stamping | 369. Wire Work |
| 313. Silver Polishing | 370. Wood Working |
| 314. Steel Letter Cutting | 371. Watch Repairing |
| 315. Sign and Card Writing | 372. Veneer Lathe Operating |
| 316. Storekeeper | 373. Window Dressing |
| 317. Sanitary Inspector | 374. Wire Cable Making |
| 318. Seed Inspector | 375. Wooden Shoe Making |
| 319. Stamp Making | 376. Wood Carving |
| 320. Stove Moulding | 377. Wireless Telegraphy |
| 321. Saw Fitting | 378. Wood Polishing |
| 322. Steam Fitting | 379. Wire Bed Spring Manufacturing |
| 323. Ship Drafting | 380. X-Ray Operating |

REPORT ON INFORMATION AND SERVICE BRANCH.

Submitted by Major L. L. Anthes, Director Information and Service Branch.

INTRODUCTION.

The sudden cessation of hostilities in November, 1918, brought the Government face to face with the problem of assimilating into the industrial life of the Dominion, at short notice, about 350,000 men who had been absent on service for periods up to nearly five years.

No adequate machinery for this purpose was in existence. There were only twelve Dominion-Provincial Employment Offices in Canada, and the sporadic efforts of voluntary organizations would have been totally inadequate to cope with such a volume

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

of work; it was imperative, therefore, to create without delay some means of handling this great number of men expeditiously and efficiently.

A new branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was accordingly formed. It was called the Information and Service Branch, and became operative in January, 1919.

Major L. L. Anthes, Chairman of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. T. A. Stevenson, secretary of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, were summoned to Ottawa to consult as to ways and means of re-establishing the men shortly to be demobilized, and later were appointed director and assistant director of the Information and Service Branch.

The first act of the Information and Service Branch, while consolidating its organization in Canada, was to send out a questionnaire to be filled in by every soldier overseas. These forms were distributed with great thoroughness among the various Canadian camps in Germany, Belgium, France and the British Isles, and on completion were returned to Canada, where the information was collated and tabulated for reference. By March 1 it was possible to form a fair working estimate of the probable distribution of the returning men by trades and territorial areas.

CO-ORDINATION OF EXISTING MACHINERY.

After a series of conferences with the Repatriation Committee, it was decided to extend the existing system of Free Government Employment Offices. This decision was put into operation under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and more than eighty new offices, administered by the various Provincial Governments, under the supervision of the Federal Department of Labour, were established at tactical points throughout the Dominion. These offices are shared by the Employment Service of Canada and representatives of the Information and Service Branch. These district representatives are charged with the responsibility of attending to all the problems of the returned men applying to them, and ensuring that they receive preference for all positions available at the Employment Office.

CREATION OF ORGANIZATION.

In co-operation with various Provincial Governments and the Federal Department of Labour, the chain of employment offices was quickly extended through the efforts of this branch, until every city in Canada had one or more Free Government Employment offices. Special arrangements were made with the Federal Department of Labour and with certain of the Provincial Governments, particularly that of Ontario, whereby Information and Service Offices were opened at places which did not have a regular employment office. These Information and Service Offices, by agreement, became part of the chain of Employment Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, the representative of this branch in charge of the office being also recognized by the Provincial Government as the representative of the Employment Service of Canada. These "one man offices" were extended also throughout the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In Quebec it was impossible to make any similar arrangement and in spite of all efforts to co-operate with the Provincial Government, it early became apparent that the work of the Information and Service Branch could not be successfully carried on unless separate offices were established. A separate Employment Office was accordingly established in the city of Montreal, and it has been continuously operating since early in the year. The work done in that office and the results accrued, when compared with the results secured in the Employment Offices of the Provincial Government, amply justify the decision to establish the separate office.

In British Columbia it first became necessary to establish offices of the Information and Service Branch through the province, pending the time that the Provincial

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

Government was in a position to proceed with the provincial organization. As soon as the Provincial Government of British Columbia had organized and extended the provincial chain of employment offices, those formerly operated by the Information and Service Branch were merged with those operated by the Provincial Government wherever they existed in the same city or town.

The organization of a professional and business section was not received enthusiastically by any provincial government, so that in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, special offices were opened by the Information and Service Branch for the sole purpose of finding employment for this class of men.

ORGANIZATION.

The unit service officers organization consists of the district representatives in the employment offices within his unit, and local representatives at various points throughout his territory. Each of the district representatives has a number of local representatives scattered through the smaller towns within his zone, working on a part-time basis, who attend to the inquiries and problems of men in their vicinity, places those who are unemployed, and indicates to the district representatives such opportunities for employment as they are unable to fill themselves. Thus the congestion of unemployment in the larger cities may be relieved by the diffusion of workers among the smaller centres.

In order to connect unplaced workers in one district with unfilled vacancies in another, a system of interprovincial clearance bulletins has been established, by which the supply of labour is adjusted to the demand. An arrangement was made with the railway companies by which a special rate of 1 cent a mile was made available for such inter-unit transfers of workers. In order to cope adequately with the different classes of applications, it became necessary to add to the general employment section, dealing with skilled and unskilled labour, a professional and business section for men with professional, business and technical training, and a handicap section for the disabled or subnormal. These were created as the necessity for them arose.

All phases of the work within his unit are under the control of the unit service officer, who acts under the instructions of the Director of the Information and Service Branch. The director formulates the policy of the branch and lays down the procedure to be followed. The head office of the Information and Service Branch is responsible for the co-ordination of the various units, and the relations of the branch with the Federal Department of Labour, which controls the employment service of Canada.

FUNCTIONS.

The responsibilities of the Information and Service Branch are only limited by the needs of the returned men. On returning to civilian life, ex-members of the forces are faced with many unforeseen problems which require expert and sympathetic attention in order to facilitate their resumption of citizenship. Many men are faced with grave problems arising from their absence from home and normal occupation for such a long period. Much time has been spent in the adjustment of business, financial and family affairs, in which the Information and Service Branch has been the only organization able to render persistent, effective service. Advice on such subjects as the opportunities for employment, the settlement of claims for gratuity, pay and allowances, working pay, pensions, refund of transportation, vocational training, medical attention, land settlement, housing, industrial loans, has been given to hundreds of thousands of men. Many men, who through the interruption of the war, have had to commence life all over again, have sought advice as to new lines of endeavour, and positions have had to be found for them according to their qualifications. Another class of man, damaged mentally or physically by war service, has had

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

to be fitted into new positions, and his efforts carefully followed up and assisted for considerable periods, in order to insure his permanent re-establishment. The unsettling influence of the war on certain temperaments has had to be combatted. Employers have not invariably found that the returned man has settled down at once, and often unremitting tact and influence has had to be brought to bear, to induce employers to be patient with those who have not immediately adjusted themselves to new conditions. This branch has acted as an intermediary between capital and labour in the adjustment of industrial disputes, and at least one strike has been averted through such efforts. Through the dissemination of correct information and such assistance as is briefly outlined above, this branch has proved a tranquillizing factor in the industrial life of the Dominion, and in calming unrest amongst the returned men themselves.

METHOD OF WORK.

With regard to the information and assistance given to ex-members of the forces, and the special assistance rendered them in connection with their domestic, financial and personal problems, as many of these cases as possible are settled locally. Where additional assistance is required, they are passed by the district and local representatives to the unit service officer, and if settlement is still not possible, they are referred to the head office at Ottawa, which deals with other departments of the Government, the Imperial and Foreign Government, or any other agency from which assistance may be obtainable.

Positions are obtained by maintaining a close liason between the branch offices and employers. Canvassers are employed to solicit vacancies for all classes of workers, which orders are filled from the list of unplaced men. After a man has been placed, he is followed up to ascertain if he is suitable to the employer and if the conditions of service are equitable from the man's point of view. This follow-up work has produced the most valuable results in adjusting minor difficulties as between employers and employees, satisfying the employer that this branch is out to render service in finding him suitable workers, and nipping in the bud incipient unrest among some of the returned men over real or fancied grievances.

Special attention has to be paid to the case of the handicapped worker. It is usually necessary to take such a man to his prospective employer to commence with, in order that the job may be thoroughly understood. As this type of man is usually labouring under a sense of inability to cope with his task through his disability, the follow-up work in this case must be intensive, in order to prevent him from losing heart and failing to make good.

At the outset, the work of the Information and Service Branch was seriously handicapped through the absence of any accurate and extensive survey of industrial openings. Accordingly, every District Representative was instructed to make a careful survey of the industrial possibilities in his immediate district. A typical survey is that made in Ontario during the last summer, for the purpose of estimating the probable industrial openings during the coming winter. On receipt of the survey in question, the Director interested private individuals and associations throughout Ontario to secure further orders for firms which would otherwise have been likely to reduce their activities during the winter. As a result of the information obtained through these surveys, many industries have been given the extra stimulus which was necessary to enable them to continue operating at full capacity.

New avenues of employment have been created in certain lines of business. In the lumbering and shipbuilding industry in British Columbia and in many other branches of work, through special endeavours on the part of this branch, returned men have largely displaced oriental and foreign labour. To effect this, special skilled men have been employed to study various angles of the industrial situation and to assist firms in solving the problems connected with the substitution of Canadian for

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

foreign labour, without disorganizing their plants. In British Columbia and other centres, such efforts have met with marked success. Special service officers have also been detailed to protect the interests of the returned men in the fishing, canning and lumbering industries, and by successfully raising the conditions of labour and rates of pay, this substitution is being gradually affected.

In Winnipeg, one of the largest packing houses has replaced alien employees by 200 returned men, with the result that the production has increased to such an extent that wages in this plant have gone up in proportion. When this firm was first approached by a canvasser of the branch, the management was distinctly diffident about making such a drastic change in the personnel, but experience has shown that the ex-service man is not only equal but superior to the alien labourer.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION.

In December the distribution of money allocated by the Government under the Federal Emergency Appropriation was entrusted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and commenced at the beginning of Christmas week. Applicants who were registered for work with the Information and Service Branch for whom no positions were immediately available, and who stated that they were in need, were referred to the Canadian Patriotic Fund so that their cases might be investigated, and if necessary, assisted from that appropriation, a certificate to that effect being furnished the applicant by this branch. This involved a large increase of work, and a special temporary staff had to be engaged to handle it. A considerable number of applications were received from men who had exhausted their War Service Gratuity, and who, for that or other reasons had not previously registered with this branch. Many applications were also received from men, who, while they were still employed, claimed that they were in receipt of insufficient remuneration to provide their families with the necessities of life. Although the scheme was only put into operation on December 22, yet to the end of the month about 11,000 such certificates were issued.

RESULTS.

The foregoing presents the situation when the Information and Service Branch was created to handle problems assigned to it, and indicates the circumstances surrounding the creation of its chain of offices from coast to coast. At this date it has 102 employment offices and 63 part-time offices. These are administered by the 16 unit service officers, who have their own headquarters as distinct from the Employment Offices.

The organization of the staff of the branch presented a difficult problem in itself. A chain of offices was created practically overnight, which had to be staffed with men without any previous training or experience in the work they were called upon to do. Ex-members of the forces were selected for their previous business training, enthusiasm and common sense. Conferences of these representatives were held in every unit and the work and methods explained to them. It was laid down that the same up-to-date business methods which would make a commercial house a success had to be applied to the work of the Information and Service Branch. Unit heads of the Information and Service Branch were called to head office for conferences whereat a mutual exchange of ideas took place, and under the personal guidance of the Director, the various methods of improving the service discussed. The Director's time has been continuously taken up in travelling from one unit to another to straighten out weak points, not only of the Information and Service Branch, but also the work of the Employment Service of Canada, as it affected the interests of returned men.

The number of inquiries and special cases dealt with amount to over 700,000, involving, in addition to the personal interviews, a considerable

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

amount of correspondence. There were nearly 130,000 applications for employment, of which upwards of 111,000 positions were found for returned men. The attached statistical statement gives these results in detail.

Schedule "A" attached.—Shows an analysis of the placements of returned men by industries.

INFORMATION AND SERVICE BRANCH.

(SCHEDULE "A").

Statement showing the distribution of placements to the 31st of December, 1919, by industrial groups.

	Number.	Percentage.
Farming	7,535	6.8
Logging	1,093	0.9
Mining	2,568	2.3
Fishing	213	0.2
Manufacturing	28,766	25.9
Textile products	377	
" spun, knit and woven	219	
" cut up and sewn	300	
Rubber products	1,067	
Pulp and paper products	952	
Lumber and its products	5,270	
Edible plant products	1,717	
Other plant products	472	
Leather and leather products	508	
Edible animal products	965	
Other animal products	19	
Iron and steel products, hardware	4,862	
Non-ferrous metal products	276	
Stone, clay and glass product	566	
Chemical and allied products	932	
Mineral products	908	
Light, heat and power	1,922	
Vehicles (land)	1,480	
Vehicles (water)	2,177	
Farm equipment	713	
All others	3,062	
Construction	5,971	5.4
Railway	170	
Other	5,801	
Transportation and storage	13,526	12.2
Water transportation	1,558	
Rail transportation	10,949	
Local transportation forwarding and storage	1,019	
Communication, trade, finance	13,418	12.1
Banking and investment	280	
Insurance	264	
Others	12,874	
Services	23,136	20.9
Domestic and personal	2,511	
Recreational	1,104	
Professional	603	
Civic	18,918	
Miscellaneous	14,775	13.3
Labour	2,557	
Unclassified	12,218	
Grand total	111,001	100.0

OTTAWA, January 26, 1920.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF WORK OF INFORMATION AND SERVICE BRANCH, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1919.

Province.	No. of Employment Offices.		Applications for Employment.	Placements by Sections.				Percentage of Placements to Applications.	Certificates of Relief under F.E.A. Granted.	Inquiries and Special Cases Dealt With.
	Regu-lar.	Part Time.		General.	P. & B.	Handi-cap.	Total.			
								%		
P.E.I.....	1	1	803	766	2	0	768	95.6	8	4,936
N.S.....	5	10	3,601	3,299	15	6	3,320	92.2	1	15,640
N.B....	6	5	5,328	5,003	13	8	5,024	94.2	29	16,846
Quebec	7	0	21,398	14,950	373	27	15,350	71.7	4,168	68,650
Ontario...	39	31	47,887	39,880	1,196	266	41,342	86.3	5,616	269,952
Man.	9	2	11,313	9,419	437	108	9,964	88.1	480	129,214
Sask.	9	0	5,871	5,266	96	9	5,371	91.4	318	44,732
Alta.	9	0	12,907	11,562	223	138	11,923	92.3	574	16,199
B.C.....	17	14	18,758	17,444	462	33	17,939	95.5	327	134,943
Canada....	102	63	127,866	107,589	2,817	595	111,001	86.7	11,521	701,114

REPORT ON CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.

Submitted by C. G. ARTHUR, D.S.O., Chief Inspector.

The Chief Inspector's Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is in charge of personal services to all patients undergoing treatment, with the exception of medical attention.

The officers chosen to carry out this work throughout the units in Canada have been selected with great care. It was necessary to have returned soldiers as far as possible, who would be able to appreciate the viewpoint of the returned men and who would act as their friend and assist them in every-possible way in settling their troubles.

The general administration throughout the units is in the hands of assistant directors, who are responsible to the deputy minister, and perform certain duties in respect to the Chief Inspector's Branch, as follows: The care of records and documentation; awarding of pay and allowances for patients and their dependents; care, apart from medical treatment, of the insane and of the members of the forces from within the Empire and Allied Countries, with whom reciprocal arrangements have been made; clothing, the payment of war service gratuity for men on the strength of the Department of S. C. R., discipline in institutions operated by the Department of S. C. R., the proper notification of next of kin in the case of death of patients and the proper burial of deceased patients, transportation, passenger and freight, canteens and chaplain services.

Record of all men who come on the strength of this department are kept up to date by a system of daily orders. All documents which may be required regarding a man's previous history are obtained from various sources and can be sent, if available, upon application from the assistant director.

Former members of the forces who require treatment and have a disability due to or aggravated by service are placed on pay and allowances at the same rate which they were receiving for the rank they held on discharge or demobilization. Their dependents are also paid according to schedule as laid down in Order in Council P.C. 387.

Following representations made by this department, the care and treatment of former members of the C. E. F. suffering from insanity, or who are mentally deficient, was placed with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, under authority

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

of Order in Council P.C. 1993. Dependents of insane ex-members of the forces are also paid allowances if the disability is due to or aggravated by service.

Patients on the strength of the Department of S. C. R. for a period of three months or over are furnished with a free issue of clothing which will be renewed at stated intervals and patients who are not able to avail themselves of this privilege can secure clothing on the repayment basis.

Arrangements were made whereby all men who were discharged direct from the Department of Militia and Defence to the Department of S. C. R. for treatment prior to October 1, 1919, such period of treatment should be counted toward a man's period of service in the computation of his war service gratuity.

All patients on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment entitled to war service gratuity will be paid same on the completion of treatment by the Department of S. C. R. in a manner similar to that used by the Department of Militia and Defence.

In order that patients in sanatoria and other institutions may receive a maximum of benefit from the treatment given them, it is necessary that proper discipline be maintained. This is done by the assistant director's representatives in such institutions.

In case a patient on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment dies, notification is immediately sent his next of kin. If in Canada or the United States, by the assistant director of the unit, if in the British Isles, notification is sent by the Chief Inspector. Fitting burials are always supplied, and these as far as possible conforming to the wishes of relatives or friends when so expressed. Letters of condolence go forward to next of kin in all cases.

The personal effects of a deceased patient are taken care of by the Assistant Director until advised by the Director of Military Estates as to their proper disposal.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has made arrangements with the Canadian Passenger Association whereby this department issues its own books of transportation and freight warrants over the signature of responsible officials for the necessary transportation. This procedure provides direct control with regard to the issuing of warrants and direct payment of accounts.

Where necessary, canteens are in operation in institutions controlled by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. These are operated purely for the benefit and convenience of the patients in such institutions. The system of accounting is complete and monthly returns are submitted to the Chief Inspector.

Under the general direction of chaplain services, Department of Militia and Defence, chaplains are stationed in every unit. Their work is to provide spiritual ministrations, visit the sick and convalescent, to uphold the ideals of Canadian citizenship, to co-operate with all social agencies, and to render personal service wherever possible by assisting the returned man and his dependents.

The foregoing is a resume of the work carried on by the chief inspector's branch. Every means has been taken to administer this branch of the work with due regard to efficiency and economy.

REPORT ON THE DIETARY BRANCH

Submitted by Miss V. M. RYLEY, General Organizing Dietitian

In the administration of a hospital the provision of suitable food is second only to efficient medical and surgical treatment, as without it the latter fails to secure adequate results.

The military system of rationing patients in hospitals was adopted by the Military Hospitals Commission, until it was found that a large amount of unnecessary waste resulted, and that the meals were not as appetizing as they should be for

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

invalids. It was decided, therefore, to ask the Head of the Household Science Department of the University of Toronto to prepare menus covering a thirty-one-day month, providing for the proper number of calories, but the following objections were pointed out:—

1. Definite menus do not permit the hospital to take advantage of local markets or foods available only at certain seasons in the year.

2. A menu means little, the chief thing is how is the food prepared. For example—bread pudding is delicious when well prepared, but very unattractive if made as most cooks prepare it—so with many other foods. Who would oversee the preparation of this specified menu?

3. Even if the food were cooked correctly, who would see that it was served properly, hot or cold, in correct quantities and attractively?

4. What about the food served to patients on special diets, where a doctor's prescription must be followed? Who would be responsible for preparing this scientifically?

After fully discussing the above questions, it was decided to install dietitians for the following reasons:—

1. Economic.
2. Æsthetic.
3. Scientific and medical.

I. ECONOMIC REASONS.

(a) *Selection of the Menu.*—A capable dietitian will save a large institution thousands of dollars in a year by wise and intelligent menu building. She will select foods which give good results from a nutritive and æsthetic standpoint, but are reasonable in price; cheaper foods can be served frequently by being prepared in a variety of ways.

(b) *Supervision of the Preparation of Food.*—Large sums of money can be saved by seeing that all foods sent to the kitchen are prepared or cooked according to the finest methods.

(c) *Supervision of the Service.*—This is equally important with (a) and (b), as hundreds of dollars can be saved by seeing that moderate helpings are served. This does not mean stinting, as all are welcome to second servings, but the elimination of waste; for example, thickly carved meat is less attractive but uses more meat, a slice 20 per cent thinner on a \$2,000 meat bill would mean a saving of \$400. Often if a good carver leaves and is replaced by an inexperienced man a meat bill will rise several dollars a day until the new man is trained to carve to advantage.

(d) *Saving in the Number of Employees Required.*—An efficient dietitian will usually run a large dietary department with less help than when a department is managed by an inexperienced superintendent who has not been trained to make out a work plan to conserve labour.

(e) *Elimination of Waste.*—Elimination of waste in every respect, whether waste in food, waste in service, waste in fuel, or waste in other supplies.

II. ÆSTHETIC REASONS.

Aside altogether from the important economic reasons a competent dietitian will see that the meals are attractive, selecting pleasing combinations, securing variety, having food well flavoured, and seeing that it is served at the right temperature—either hot or cold.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

In trying to build up the constitution of a person who is below par, one of the chief objects should be to tempt his appetite by appealing both to his eye and sense of taste. It will not matter how nutritive or necessary a food may be, the patient may refuse to take it unless he enjoys it—in commercial life the successful restaurant manager depends very largely upon attractive appearances to increase his sales, and make his business a success.

A competent dietitian is worth her entire salary for æsthetic reasons alone. Who can estimate in money what it means to have:—

- (a) Hot foods served hot and on hot plates;
- (b) Cold foods served cold and on chilled dishes;
- (c) Gravies, soups, sauces, and in fact all foods properly seasoned and flavoured;
- (d) Foods served in moderate quantities, attractively spaced on the plates instead of being "splashed on."

These items may not figure in the cost report, but make the difference between first-class and third-class meals.

III. SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL.

The scientific and medical reasons for installing a dietitian are the most important and best known. In diseases of metabolism such as diabetes and nephritis, the very life of a patient may depend upon a correct diet to suit the disease. Therefore, a dietitian must have a thorough knowledge of metabolism, food values, diet in disease and also methods of preparation used in invalid cooking. She must be familiar with the latest types of dietetic treatment for these diseases so that she can intelligently follow a doctor's diet prescription.

Almost all the patients in our hospitals and sanatoria are below par and it is essential to give special attention to the following points:—

(a) *Digestibility of Foods.*—Certain foods may be harmful or the opposite, depending upon the method of preparation. The dietitian issues instructions covering this point.

(b) *Correct balance between Protein and other Food Principles.*—It is essential to the health and speedy recovery of these patients that their regular diet should be well balanced as serious disorders may result from a badly balanced diet.

(c) *Estimation of Caloric Value.*—It is necessary to know the approximate number of calories served so that the dietitian may know whether the patient is receiving the correct quantity of food, either too much or too little may be harmful.

ATTRACTIVENESS AND VARIETY.

(a) This is of great value from the æsthetic standpoint but is so important that it can also be treated from the medical standpoint. Enjoyment and anticipation has a decidedly beneficial effect in stimulating the flow of the gastric juices and thus aiding digestion.

In January, 1917, Miss Laird, of the Household Science Department of the University of Toronto, compiled the dietary ration table now used by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, with the assistance of several members of the staff, based in part on the results of experiments made at the University of Toronto dining hall. This table is of great assistance, enabling a dietitian to order approximately the quantities required, and also to furnish her cook with an accurate recipe.

In February, 1917, the first dietitian was installed in a military hospital, and from this time until March, 1918, dietitians have been installed in twenty-five hospitals. The Military Hospitals Commission had forty-five dietitians and pupil dietitians in the

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

various hospitals when the active treatment hospitals were transferred to the Department of Militia and Defence.

If a dietitian's work is to be effective she must be placed in full authority over the kitchen and dining-room help, and must receive the moral backing and support of the superintendent of the institution. Detailed returns are furnished by dietitians to the General Organizing Dietitian on the consumption of the various articles and service of meals, including total costs and cost per meal; also records of losses through wear and tear in equipment, silver, linen, and china. These returns are tabulated and are forwarded to the head office for comparative purposes. It is thus possible to check the quantities consumed in one institution by those consumed in others, and to see that the correct proportions of protein and other essentials to a well balanced diet are supplied. The costs necessarily vary according to the location of the hospitals and to whether the diets are general or special. In a tuberculosis sanatorium, where large quantities of milk, eggs and butter are consumed, the cost is higher per capita than in a convalescent hospital.

The economy achieved under a scientific dietary service may be illustrated by a reference to the fact that prior to the transfer of the principal hospitals of the Military Hospitals Commission to the Department of Militia and Defence, an increase or decrease of one cent per meal resulted in a variation in expenditure of \$2,000 per week, or over \$100,000 per annum.

There is a shortage of capable dietitians. There are enough graduates in household science, but not all possess natural ability as executives or are fitted for this type of work. To assist in training promising graduates, and so to save the department the experience of having to try out each applicant appointed to a position, the system of training pupil dietitians has been instituted. Graduates give their services for four months—really doing post graduate work—for their expenses, thus obtaining training but equally benefiting the hospitals.

The Dietary Branch of the department welcomes comparison with other hospitals in respect of cleanliness, quality of food, and superiority of service, and it is believed that such a comparison will demonstrate the absolute value of the scientific system it has organized.

AVERAGE COST OF MEALS PER PATIENT PER DAY IN HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

General Treatment Hospitals—	Cents.
1917-1918..	42
1918-1919..	51.2
1919-1920 to December 31, 1919	60.7
Tuberculosis Sanatoria -	
1917-1918..	70.5
1918-1919..	69.3
1919-1920 to December 31, 1919	70.0

REPORT ON ACCOUNTING BRANCH.

This branch is under the control of a Supervisor of Expenditures who is responsible for all expenditures incurred by the department and the preparation of all statistics and statements relating to accounts.

No effort has been spared by the department to make this branch of the work as efficient as similar departments in large commercial industries. The latest improved methods for obtaining reliable figures have been adopted and an effective control over all expenditures is the continual aim of the executives. Owing to the rapid increase in the operations of the department, many changes in the routine have been necessary from time to time and such changes have always been towards greater efficiency and control of expenditures.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

Before any purchase may be made by head office or the unit offices, a purchase requisition is issued on the Purchasing Department by the storekeeper. This requisition is made out by the storekeeper, showing the "description of the material required," "purposes for which it is required," and the "department requiring same." Absolutely nothing is purchased direct from vendors by the heads of any departments, as the purchasing department is held responsible for all purchases. All requisitions are checked over to determine whether there is or is not any of the goods required on hand, or on order, so as to prevent over-buying.

Copies of the purchase orders for all goods ordered to be bought are sent to the storekeeper as a notification that such goods have been ordered, but does not show the quantity ordered, thus necessitating the actual count or weight of each lot of goods received.

Upon receipt of receiving slips from the storekeepers of the various stores to where the goods have been shipped, they are filed in a file and held until the copy of the invoice is received. Upon receipt of invoice, the invoice is checked against the receiving slip, also with the purchase order. The invoices are then listed on an invoice register and forwarded to Ottawa where they are carefully examined. No account is passed for payment unless it agrees with the quantities shown on the receiving slips and with the items as shown on the purchase orders.

These invoices are coded and marked as follows:—

1. With the Code Number representing Office or Institution chargeable.
2. With the Code Letter representing the month to which the account is to be charged.
3. With the Account Number designating the sub-accounts to be charged.

A distribution of all accounts payable is made on the invoice register under the following headings:—

1. Capital Expense (Buildings, Equipment, and Stores).
2. Administrative Expense.
3. General House Expense.
4. Kitchen and Dining-room Expense.
5. Medical Expense.
6. Vocational Expense.
7. Farm and Garden Expense.
8. Engineering Expense.
9. Information and Service.

Further sub-divisions are made of each of the foregoing accounts, varying from 25 to 150 classifications.

After the distribution of invoice registers has been checked at head office, cheques are issued in payment of each account and are mailed direct to the vendor.

All accounts bearing cash discount terms are paid seven days after the receipt at the head office. In this way the department is able to take advantage of all discounts for prompt payment, thus effecting a considerable saving to the country.

SALARIES AND PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

All salary and pay and allowance cheques are issued from the unit offices, these being the only cheques which are not issued in Ottawa. As soon as cheques have been issued, the pay-rolls are forwarded to the head office, together with the duplicate copies of cheques. Each duplicate copy is carefully examined and passed by the auditor.

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

An individual ledger account is kept at the head office for every member of the staff of the department; and for all men in receipt of vocational pay and allowances.

Copies of all orders affecting the pay of staff, or men undergoing vocational training are received at the head office and checked with the individual record. By this means unauthorized payments or discrepancies in pay are immediately deducted and duly adjusted.

A daily return of all cheques issued by the unit offices is made to the head office, Ottawa, which must agree with the total amount as reflected on the pay-rolls made up on that date. A special invoice register is prepared for salaries and pay and allowances. A distribution under the same headings, as those shown for general accounts, is made on this register.

COST ACCOUNTING.

A summary of accounts chargeable to each account number is made on the invoice register and from this summary Hollerith cards are punched, which constitute a record of all classified expenditures for each office and institution. At the end of each month these cards are run through the tabulating machine and balanced with the control ledger for the different expenses of the Unit under the main account headings already mentioned. When records are written by hand it is necessary to write the quantity and amount three times in order to distribute the information in three different ways, but when machine punch cards are used the distribution is obtained automatically by a simple sorting process.

The amount of information which it is possible to obtain by the use of machine punch cards is almost limitless. Nearly every question regarding an account can be ascertained by these cards.

The advantages of the machine punch cards are as follows:—

1. Possibility of securing greater detail in analysis than by hand.
2. Less time required in securing this analysis and preparing monthly statements.
3. Work proved each day and no delay at the end of the month in proving trial balance and subsidiary records.

All accounts are numbered, and a series of numbers has been provided for each department of an institution in order to show expenditures of requirements and replacements to keep equipment in its original efficiency for service, the sum of which represents operating costs.

GENERAL STORES.

All expendable supplies and materials are taken into and charged to stores, in the first instance, and no supplies or material can be withdrawn from stores except on authorized requisitions. As soon as withdrawals are made from stores, a journal voucher is issued crediting the stores account and charging the proper account to which such supplies are chargeable.

At given periods a physical inventory is taken of the material and supplies in the various stores throughout the country and the value of the goods in stores at the time the inventory is taken should agree in the aggregate with the amount charged to the stores account on the head office ledgers. All supplies and materials in stores at the time of taking the inventory should also agree in detail with the records which are kept by the Superintendent of Supplies and Equipment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

STAFF RECORDS.

A monthly return of the staff of the department is prepared by the Accounting Branch, which shows the following information:—

1. The number of employees in each unit.
2. Classification of duties performed.
3. The salaries chargeable to each branch.
4. The number of returned soldiers, civilians (male and female), employed in each unit.

A Hollerith card is punched for each member of the staff, thus enabling the Accounting Branch to prepare, at any time, a return, by units, or sub-units, showing the classification of duties, salary paid, number of returned men and civilians employed, and so forth.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS.

An account is kept for every member of the staff at head office, in which is recorded their attendance. This account shows who is absent from duty, the reason for such absence, time lost in the morning, at noon, or by leaving before authorized time at night, and the lost time recovered by working overtime. A daily report is made to the heads of branches of members of their staffs who have lost time during the day.

RELATIONSHIP OF HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNTING BRANCH TO AUDITOR GENERAL AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Head Office Accounting Branch is closely linked up with the Auditor General's Branch and the Finance Department. Daily returns are furnished to the Finance Department of all cheques issued, not only by the head office at Ottawa, but by each unit office. Letters of credit are issued by the Finance Department to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment on application by the Supervisor of Expenditures, who is responsible to the Finance Department for a correct return of disbursements made.

A monthly statement of cheques issued is furnished to the Auditor General and is supported by a certified voucher for each payment made, on which is shown the number of the cheque issued in payment. A copy of each paid voucher is filed in strict alphabetical order in the Record Branch of the Accounting Office.

PURCHASE LEDGER.

An account is opened for every firm or individual from whom purchases are made and to whom cheques are issued. This account is credited with the amount of the account rendered and debited with all cheques issued in payment thereof. The amount of business with any firm, and the total payment made to any individual is thus immediately available. A book-keeping machine has been installed for the purpose of keeping the purchase ledger accounts and owing to the rapidity and accuracy with which accounts can be posted, the book-keepers are enabled to balance their accounts daily.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920 -

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT, STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD OF FIFTY ONE (51) MONTHS, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

<i>Capital Expenditures—</i>		
General stores	2,615,120 13	
Buildings	6,208,955 73	
Equipment	2,390,702 24	
Live stock	3,765 60	
Total		11,218,543 70
<i>General Expenses—</i>		
Administrative	4,114,952 41	
General house	2,226,427 75	
Kitchen and dining room	367,672 00	
Medical care of patients	5,800,556 31	
Vocational expenses	3,650,720 58	
Engineering	251,218 49	
Farm and Garden	70,350 58	
Information and service	350,892 63	
Total		16,832,830 75
<i>Pay and allowances—</i>		
Medical treatment	3,948,981 92	
Vocational	7,288,299 08	
Total		11,237,381 00
<i>General—</i>		
Cash	344,674 08	
Debit charges to units	22,710 86	
Total		377,385 94
<i>Accounts—</i>		
Accounts payable		9,696 63
Accounts receivable		60,297 18
Total disbursements.....		39,696,135 29

REPORT ON PURCHASING BRANCH.

The Purchasing Branch of the department at Ottawa and the sub-branches in each unit are under the control of the Chief Purchasing Agent, whose duty it is to purchase, for all branches of the department, all supplies and equipment required, to secure invoices covering such purchases and pass them to the accountant for payment.

Purchases are made only on requisitions, which must be properly approved by either the head of the department for which the goods are required or by the assistant directors of the units.

Tenders are called for from manufacturers and wholesalers and are submitted by them in sealed envelopes, showing only on the outside the number of quotation request and the date it is due to be opened. Such envelopes remain sealed until noon of the day shown thereon, when they are opened, tenders stamped and initialled, and prices scheduled in the office of the purchasing agent, in the presence of a representative of the War Purchasing Commission.

The methods and routine followed are those approved by the War Purchasing Commission, with whom the chief purchasing agent is continually in close touch.

Purchases in sub-branches are handled by a purchasing clerk, under the supervision of the assistant director in charge of the unit, who is authorized to place orders locally, only up to the value of \$50. Copies of all such orders are mailed, as issued, to the Chief Purchasing Agent, Ottawa, for audit. When requisitions are received in the units for material, the value of which is more than \$50, but under \$500, tenders are first obtained by the purchasing clerk from local manufacturers and merchants and the requisition is then forwarded with all such tenders to the Chief Purchasing Agent, who either approves the requisition for local purchase or proceeds to obtain

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

additional tenders, as the circumstances may warrant. Requisitions received in the unit offices for supplies, the value of which exceed \$500, are forwarded direct to the Chief Purchasing Agent, Ottawa, for action in accordance with the requirements of the War Purchasing Commission.

By this system, not only can quick and efficient service be given to all branches of the department but all purchases exceeding the sum of \$50 are specially dealt with under the personal supervision of the Chief Purchasing Agent. The Chief Purchasing Agent is kept continually informed of all purchases made for the department throughout the Dominion for smaller sums than this. This control not only ensures purchases being made to the greatest advantage, but enables the Chief Purchasing Agent to secure a uniformity of supplies at all points, which would not otherwise be possible. Furthermore, it has made possible the standardizing the greater part of equipment, which in this way can be purchased for many points at the same time and, consequently, in large quantities, resulting in the procuring of it at the lowest possible cost.

The accounting and checking systems employed are such that the saving effected by taking advantage of cash discount offered pays a large proportion of the cost of maintaining the Purchasing Branch at head office. The cash discounts referred to are in addition to the trade discounts which the department secures.

REPORT ON SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT BRANCH.

This branch is charged with the provision of and the proper keeping of the records pertaining to all furnishings and equipment of the various institutions and offices of the department throughout the Dominion, with the exception of the technical equipment provided for vocational training, which is under the charge of the Vocational Branch.

(1) *Equipment for new Hospitals and Sanatoria.*—When the department is opening a new institution, blueprints of the premises are furnished by the Engineering Branch, which plans show the buildings room by room and also the purpose for which each room will be used. From these blueprints lists are prepared giving the furniture and equipment allotted to each room, as laid down in the "Standard Table of Equipment" adopted by the department. A summary of these lists is then compiled, and requisition for the purchase of the equipment passed to the Chief Purchasing Agent. Orders for the equipment are placed sufficiently long ahead to allow for the delivery of the goods and their being placed in the buildings in time for the opening of the institution on the date specified.

(2) *Equipment for Institutions already in operation.*—Stores are maintained in all institutions. When replenishment or new equipment is required, the storekeeper prepares a covering requisition and submits it to the Medical Superintendent in charge, or his representative, who, if he approves, affixes his signature and passes the requisition to the Assistant Director of the Unit for his approval. If the requisition is approved by the Assistant Director, he forwards it to the head office, Ottawa, for the necessary action in accordance with the requirements of the War Purchasing Commission, unless the goods are emergently needed. (See report on Purchasing Branch.)

When the requisition is received at the head office, it is immediately entered in the requisition register or future reference. Before taking any action, the quantities of the articles requisitioned for are checked against the quantities shown as on hand on the equipment ledger of the institution. If it is considered that the goods are actually required, a covering requisition is made out and passed to the Chief Purchasing Agent, together with a copy of the original requisition for purchase.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

When the order for the goods has been placed by the Purchasing Branch, a copy of the requisition is returned to the Supplies and Equipment Branch, giving purchase order number as well as the name of the firm with whom the order has been placed. This copy of the requisition is then returned to the Assistant Director of the Unit for his information in order to enable him to communicate direct with the Contractor if the goods are not delivered within a reasonable time. If, however, the quantities of the articles requisitioned for are considered excessive, or if the goods specified are not allowed on the Standard Table of Equipment, the requisition is returned to the Assistant Director with a covering letter.

(3) *Receiving of Equipment at Institutions.*—On receipt of goods at an institution, they are carefully checked by the storekeeper as to quantities and condition, and receiving slips made out covering each order. (It may be stated in this connection that the copies of the orders sent to the storekeepers do not show the quantities of the various articles ordered, thus necessitating an actual count of the goods.) These receiving slips are then checked with the purchase orders and invoices by the Accounting Branch of the unit in which the institution is located, before the invoices are certified for payment.

(4) *Equipment Ledger.*—In order to maintain a correct record of all equipment, whether the property of or on loan to the department, equipment ledgers are kept for all institutions and offices under the department. In the case of goods purchased, the entries show the dates of purchase, names of contractors, invoice numbers and prices of articles, which information is taken from the respective invoices. When articles are "on loan," they are entered on the ledgers with a notation to that effect. If articles of equipment have been donated, they are shown on the ledgers as "donations." Equipment ledgers for the institutions and offices in each unit are also kept at the unit Head offices for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of the ledgers, physical inventories are taken half-yearly and checked with the records.

(5) *Condemnation Boards.*—When articles of equipment have been broken or become of no further use through fair wear and tear, they are taken back into stores and held for inspection by the Condemnation Board. This Board, consisting of the Assistant Director of the Unit, his representative at the institution, and the Medical Superintendent of the sanatorium or hospital, meets at each institution quarterly, or more often, if required, for the purpose of examining such articles as may be brought before them owing to their being of no further use, as well as to investigate losses. The findings of the board are forwarded to head office for the approval of the Deputy Minister, and, if approved by him, are the authority for having such articles written off charge on the equipment ledgers.

(6) *Central Stores.*—In order to facilitate the purchase of equipment to the best advantage, orders are placed for large quantities, and such equipment and supplies are stored in the three central stores operated by the department in Montreal, Guelph, and Regina. This enables the department to supply urgent needs with the least possible delay.

(7) *Technical Equipment, Vocational Branch.*—Complete ledgers are kept by the Vocational Branch of the equipment in each institution and the supplies sent to it, as well as of the disposition of these supplies. From these statistics is obtained the distribution of costs.

These equipment ledgers are accessible at any time, and show the amount of equipment in any class-room in any school which is directly under the department. The vocational equipment is purchased through the general purchasing system on requisitions approved by district vocational officers.

The equipment ledgers are of greater value than merely to contain a statement of the amount of equipment on hand at the various schools. They are constantly referred

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

to when additional equipment is required, in order that there may not be duplication of machinery for any school, also that the machinery supplied will be such that the experience gained will be diversified.

When course outlines are submitted to Ottawa, the equipment ledgers are scanned very closely in order to ascertain whether or not the school possesses the equipment for satisfactorily giving the course suggested. If the equipment is found to be inadequate a suggestion is made that it be brought up-to-date by the purchase of second-hand or new machinery, so that every moment of the ex-soldier's time during his re-training course will be profitably spent. That is, the greater stress is placed on practical demonstration and operation.

The equipment ledgers also give a definitive, reliable record of all tools and machinery loaned by the various manufacturers of machinery for certain purposes, such as demonstration of tractors, sulky ploughs, disc harrows, gas engines, magnetos, carburettors, delco lighting systems, battery sections, demonstration boards of various kinds; in fact, a great variety of machinery which is of extreme importance to a school, but need not be purchased since manufacturers make it a point of their advertising to supply schools with demonstration material, providing it is returned, after a certain definite period, in good condition.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX I.

Negotiations with the Imperial Authorities and others Report of the Assistant Deputy Minister's visit to England.

FOREWORD.

For the past year or more the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has carried on negotiations with the British Government regarding the treatment and training of ex-members of the Imperial Forces resident in Canada, and in the spring of 1919 it was decided that the Assistant Deputy Minister of the department should proceed to England in order to bring these negotiations to a conclusion.

The following report by the Assistant Deputy Minister, with the attached schedules, sets forth the views of the department also the arrangements discussed in respect of the augmentation of pensions, provision of treatment and training, with allowances at Canadian rates, to ex-members of Imperial Forces in Canada and the United States of America and the provision of treatment and training, with allowances at British rates, to ex-members of Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom.

Attached is also a copy of Order in Council (P.C. 2025) dated 30th September, 1919, by which the Government of Canada registers its approval of these arrangements.

OTTAWA, September 5, 1919.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions contained in the letter from the Deputy Minister to myself, dated the 27th May last, I proceeded to England.

2. While in that country, I carried out negotiations with the Ministries of Pensions and Labour, and subject to your approval and confirmation by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, entered into certain tentative arrangements. These arrangements cover the following matters:—

(a) Augmentation of pensions of disabled ex-members of the Imperial Forces, and their widows, when resident in Canada or the United States of America, at the expense of the Imperial Government.

(b) Treatment and training, and payment of treatment and training allowances to ex-members of Imperial Forces, when in Canada or the United States of America, at Canadian rates, at the expense of the Imperial Government.

(c) Provision of treatment and training to ex-members of Canadian Forces, resident in the United Kingdom, with allowances at British rates at the expense of the Canadian Government.

(d) Provision, renewal and repair of artificial limbs and appliances; the British Government to deal with ex-members of the Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom at the expense of the Canadian Government; and the Canadian Government to deal with ex-members of the Imperial Forces in Canada and the United States at the expense of the Imperial Government. Dental treatment in the United Kingdom comes under this Branch.

(e) Transfer to British hospitals, under the authority of the Ministry of Pensions, of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who are being discharged in England and who require further continuous treatment.

3. Authority by the Ministries of Pensions and Labour, in their respective spheres, to augment pensions of pensioners in Canada and the United States of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

America to Canadian rates, and to pay treatment and training allowances at Canadian rates, is contained in the following decision of the War Cabinet, dated 16th July, 1919. Authority for the other matters referred to did not require Cabinet action:—

“(a) Pre-war British residents in Canada and the United States who enlisted in the Imperial Forces or Reservists who rejoined from these countries should be allowed the option of taking pensions and allowances and medical treatment and training, and all other privileges, at the same rates and on the same terms as are provided by Canadian Orders in Council, in place of the rates of pensions, etc., accorded under Royal Warrants.

“(b) The Canadian Pensions Administration (the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment) be asked to undertake the investigation of claims to pension and the medical examination of disabled men in accordance with the principle and practices of Canadian Orders in Council relating to pensions, and to award pension on behalf of the British Government, subject to confirmation by the Ministry of Pensions in each case. Provision for the necessary safeguards as to identification of beneficiaries required by the Appropriation Act; for the preservation of the responsibility of the Minister to Parliament; for the rendering of accounts by the Canadian authorities; and other details of the arrangement to be agreed with the Treasury.

“(c) Similar arrangements should be sanctioned with other self-governing Dominions.”

4. Tentative arrangements have been made with the British Office of the Board of Pension Commissioners to deal with pay and allowances; to pass upon the eligibility of ex-members of the Canadian Forces for re-treatment or re-training and to pay the necessary accounts on behalf of this department.

5. At the instance of Captain Baker, M.C., arrangements were made with the Overseas Military Forces of Canada for a change in the procedure respecting the discharge of blinded Canadians and their subsequent transfer to Canada.

6. Through conferences and correspondence, negotiations have been commenced and are likely to be concluded in the near future, providing for reciprocal arrangements with the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and France for the treatment and training and pay and allowances of ex-members of the forces of these countries resident in Canada, and of ex-members of Canadian forces resident in these countries.

7. Investigations were made into a number of other subjects including the operation of the Corps of Commissionaires and the Veterans' Corps.

8. The foregoing negotiations entailed many conferences with ministers, officers of departments interested, representatives of other governments; officials of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada; the Board of Pension Commissioners and many others.

9. In all quarters, particularly by the heads of branches in the Ministries of Pensions and Labour, I was received with the utmost courtesy and the problems which it was my duty to submit were given the consideration which their importance warranted. Especially I should note the unfailing courtesy and kindness of the Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Bart., the Minister of Pensions, who not only dealt personally with the proposals submitted, but directed his officers to devote such time as was necessary to the working out of the details. From Mrs. Ethel Wood, O.B.E., Secretary of the London War Pensions Committee, I received a great deal of assistance. Mrs. Wood evinced the warmest interest in the furtherance of my proposals.

10. I desire also to acknowledge the assistance and advice which I received from Mr. W. E. Segsworth and Mr. T. A. Stevenson, who were visiting England in connection with an investigation into vocational training and employment conditions in that country on behalf of the department, Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., and

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

the staff of the London office, Captain Featherstonhaugh and Captain Shields of the Board of Pension Commissioners, and Mr. W. Stockdale, the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions in Canada.

11. The various matters dealt with herein each form the subject of a separate report, which I have attached hereto. The memoranda, which form part of these reports, had not, at the time I left England, been passed upon by the Treasury, though they had been approved by the Treasury representatives at the Ministries of Pensions and Labour but it is not expected that any changes will be made by the Treasury in view of the War Cabinet decision. Should any changes be made they will affect only details of administration as the principles have been settled.

12. When the arrangements outlined have been approved by the Privy Council, I have been asked by the Ministry of Pensions unofficially to visit Newfoundland and to negotiate a similar agreement. Imperial pensioners in Newfoundland are paid by the officer paying Imperial pensions, Ottawa, so that they will receive pensions at Canadian rates.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. SCAMMELL,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

The Hon. Sir JAMES A. LOUGHEED, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment,
Ottawa.

SUMMARY.

Schedule "A."—Letter, embodying proposals submitted to the Right Honourable the Minister of Pensions, by Mr. E. H. Scammell, Assistant Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and Mr. W. E. Segsworth.

Schedule "B."—Report on augmentation of pensions of ex-Imperial soldiers in Canada and the United States—Payment of Treatment and Training allowances—Provision of Artificial Limbs, etc.

Schedule "C."—Report on treatment of ex-Imperial soldiers in Canada and the United States of America and payment of treatment allowances at Canadian rates.

Schedule "D."—Report on provision of treatment to ex-members of Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom with allowances at British rates at the expense of the Canadian Government.

Schedule "E."—Report on provision, renewal and repair of artificial limbs and appliances to ex-members of the Canadian Forces in England, also the provision of dental treatment.

Schedule "F."—Report on provision of training and payment of training allowances to ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom and of ex-Imperial Forces resident in Canada.

Schedule "G."—Report on transfer to British hospitals of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for further continuous treatment.

Schedule "H."—Report on proceedings respecting discharge of Blinded Canadians in England, and their subsequent transfer to Canada.

Schedule "I."—Report on proposed reciprocal arrangements with the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and France.

Schedule "J."—Report on Corps of Commissionaires and Veterans' Corps.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SCHEDULE A.

Copy of letter, addressed to the Right Honourable the Minister of Pensions, embodying the proposals submitted by the undersigned and Mr. W. E. Segsworth at a conference with the Minister on the 13th June, 1919, dated the 18th June.

Agreeably with your request we have the honour to submit the following statement regarding the question of reciprocal arrangements between the British and Canadian Governments relative to the treatment, training, and payment of pensions of ex-members of the Imperial Forces resident in Canada, and the United States of America, and the treatment and training of ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom.

The question divides itself as follows:—

- (A) Ex-members of Imperial Forces resident in Canada.
- (B) Ex-members of Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom.
- (C) Ex-members of Imperial Forces resident in the United States of America.

(A) EX-MEMBERS OF IMPERIAL FORCES RESIDENT IN CANADA.

At the outbreak of war there were a number of British reservists resident in Canada, and during the progress of war, various Imperial units were raised, such as the Royal Air Force, branches of the Imperial Navy, Inland Water Transport, etc. On the return of these men to Canada, incapacitated for further service, they are awarded pensions on the British scale, and in the event of their death on, or as a result of, service, their dependents are awarded pensions on the British scale.

There are five aspects of the situation:—

- (1) Men suffering a recurrence of disability caused by service, necessitating further medical or hospital treatment.
- (2) Men who are entitled to, and require, retraining.
- (3) Dependents of men who have died on, or as a result of, service.
- (4) Provision of Artificial Limbs and Orthopædic appliances.
- (5) Pensioners generally.

The size of the problem may be judged by the following approximate figures regarding Imperial enlistments from Canada:—

British Reservists.. . . .	3,500
Royal Air Force.. . . .	20,000
Imperial Motor Transport (A.S.C.).. . . .	1,500
Inland Water Transport (R.E.)	8,000
Naval Service.. . . .	2,800
Transfers from Canadian to Imperial Forces in England, say.. . .	12,000
Re-enlisted Pensioners.. . . .	500
Men who left Canada at their own expense and enlisted in the Imperial Forces principally owing to the lack of consent of their wives in Canada, say...	2,000
Total.. . . .	50,300

(A.1). *Men suffering a recurrence of disability caused by service necessitating further medical or hospital treatment.*

This class can be subdivided as follows:—

- (a) Men who require hospital treatment.
- (b) Men unable to work, but requiring occasional treatment.
- (c) Men able to work and requiring occasional treatment.
- (d) Insane.

Class (a) includes men suffering from tuberculosis requiring sanatorium treatment. The Government of Canada has established, or is using, twenty-seven sanatoria, stretching across the continent, in which men are treated until their cases become arrested. When discharged from the sanatorium 100 per cent pension is granted for six months, at the conclusion of which the man is re-examined.

In this class also are men who develop a disability due to service, and who require treatment, or surgical operation, in a general hospital, or a hospital operated by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

Class (b). It sometimes occurs that a man can do better at his own home than in hospital. In this case he is visited periodically by a Medical Officer of the Department, and is granted a further eighty cents per day for subsistence allowance. He is known as a "Class 1 Out-Patient."

Classes (a) and (b) are granted pay and allowances for themselves and dependents equal to what they received while on active service.

Class (c). It is often found that a man can undertake light work, or even follow his original occupation, but that he requires periodical treatment for a wound which has not completely

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

healed, or which has broken out again, or for some other disability. The Department has established night clinics in the principal centres, and has made arrangements with local medical men in other centres, for the free treatment of such men. They are known as "Class 2 Out-Patients". They receive no pay and allowances, but reasonable expenses for attending the clinics, may, if necessary, be paid to them.

Class (d). The Department is charged with the entire responsibility for insane ex-members of the forces, and cares for them either in hospitals for the insane operated by the Department, or in Provincial Institutions. The maintenance paid in the latter case is the net cost to the province. These men are not pensioned, but if their insanity has been caused or aggravated by service their dependents are granted allowances equal to the amount they would have received had the men been killed.

(A.2) Men who are Entitled to and Require Re-training.

All men who have suffered a disability which prevents their return to their pre-war occupation are entitled to re-training for a new occupation. The Department is at present training men in 400 different occupations. This branch of the work is very fully organized. Before any man is accepted for re-training he is interviewed by an expert, is submitted to a medical examination, is brought before a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board, is seen by an employer carrying on the line of occupation he wishes to learn, and the statements made are carefully checked with his medical record. Care is taken to train the man in an occupation in which he will not only now, but hereafter, be able to find employment. Carefully compiled statistics show that 95 per cent of the men taking training are successfully placed, and that the average wage earned by these men is 15 per cent greater than their pre-war wage, without regard to any pension they may be receiving for their disability.

Authority has recently been granted to the Department to train boys who enlisted under the age of 18, and desire to learn some trade or profession. This limit may be raised to 19 or 20 years of age.

(A.3) Dependents of Men who have Died on, or as a result of Active Service

The position of the British widow in Canada is an unfortunate one. The widow's pension is such that it is absolutely necessary for her to augment it by going out to work, however large or young her family may be. On the other hand the widow of the Canadian soldier, living perhaps next door, is able to carry on on the Canadian pension.

With reference to the three classes above referred to, A1, A2, and A3, the rate of allowances payable by the Canadian Government has been fixed after most careful investigation by experts on the cost of living in Canada, and may be regarded as the minimum on which it is possible for the men or their families to live.

The rate of allowances payable by the British Government has doubtless been based upon conditions in the United Kingdom, but it has been found to be inadequate for men and their dependents living in Canada. The result is that it has been necessary in a large number of cases for local charity to interest itself, and to augment the allowance referred to. This disparity naturally causes a considerable amount of criticism among the men themselves, and the public generally. It is found in many cases to be impossible for a man with a family to undergo treatment for a disability incurred on service as it is necessary for him to provide for the maintenance of his family. This naturally results in increased disability with consequent increase in pensionability. Further, men who would benefit by retraining are often unable to undertake it for a similar reason.

(A.4) Provision of Artificial Limbs and Orthopedic Appliances.

The Department has established a central factory with fitting depots in all parts of Canada for the provision, renewal and maintenance of artificial limbs. It was considered necessary to standardize these limbs in order that repairs and renewals might be carried out as effectively and expeditiously as possible, and in order that those who had suffered amputation might be able to obtain, at the expense of the Government, the best artificial appliances it was possible to furnish, and to prevent the men from being exploited by unscrupulous manufacturers. The Government of Canada is prepared to provide these appliances for ex-members of the Imperial forces, and to maintain and renew them if so desired, at actual cost.

When an ex-member of the forces is required to attend hospital or fitting depot he is entitled, under Canadian Regulations, to certain expenses and allowances to cover his out-of-pocket expenses and loss of time.

(A.5) Pensioners Generally.

You were good enough to suggest that the pensions of ex-members of the Imperial Forces, now, or hereafter, residing in Canada, should be based on the Canadian rates. This is a matter which has occasioned a large amount of discussion in Canada, and public opinion is unanimous on this point. This public opinion expressed by such organizations as Boards of Trade (Chambers of Commerce), Labour Councils, Manufacturers' Associations, Patriotic Societies, and many organized bodies of the veterans themselves, is based on the following grounds. It was impossible for many of these men to enlist in the Canadian Forces, e.g., there was no Canadian Air Force in which they could enlist; the Mechanical Transport men were secured by the Government of Canada at the request of the Imperial Government; the Inland Water Transport were specially enlisted by the Imperial Government; many married Canadians who were anxious to proceed at once to the front enlisted in the Imperial Forces as they could not secure the consent of their wives, which was at that time a necessary condition for enlistment in the Canadian Expeditionary Force; a large number of Canadians transferred to the Imperial Forces in order

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

to take commissioned rank at the urgent request of the Imperial Government, and by so doing, suffered a pecuniary loss during the whole of their service, inasmuch as they forfeited separation allowance for their wives and families from the day they accepted an Imperial Commission. There is a strong public sentiment that these men should not be penalized on account of their answering the urgent call of the Imperial authorities.

EX-MEMBERS OF CANADIAN FORCES RESIDENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A number of ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have taken their discharge in England and have settled in this country, while others who returned to Canada have again crossed the Atlantic. These men will require, in many instances, hospital treatment, vocational training, supply of artificial appliances, etc. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is desirous of entering into arrangements with the Ministry of Pensions whereby the facilities of the Ministry or those of such other Departments of the Imperial Government as may be interested in the treatment and training of disabled soldiers in the United Kingdom may be placed at the disposal of the Government of Canada. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has established an office in London, and, in conjunction with the London office of the Board of Pensions Commissioners, this office would act as a clearing house in this connection. Where the British rates for men undergoing treatment or training are higher than the Canadian, arrangements could be made for the payment of these higher rates, but where the British rates are lower, if it is considered by the Ministry of Pensions that the lower rates should apply to Canadians, arrangements to this effect will be made. It is submitted that whatever detailed arrangement is entered into in this connection it would greatly simplify matters both for the British Government and the Canadian Government if an arbitrary rate were determined upon for the cost of training and for the cost of treatment, subject to review from time to time.

(C) EX-MEMBERS OF IMPERIAL FORCES RESIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Arrangements are being made between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the United States for the treatment of ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in the United States, when such men develop a post-discharge disability due to or attributable to war service.

A number of applications have been made to the Department regarding ex-Imperial Soldiers in the United States. It cannot be expected that the United States Government will undertake the care and treatment of these men at its own expense. The Enlistment in the Imperial Forces from the United States, through the British War Mission, was 13,853, spread over 92 centres. It is not possible to estimate the number of men who travelled to the United Kingdom to enlist, and who will return to the United States.

In order that no ex-members of the Imperial Forces resident in the United States may become subjects of public charity the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has, in several instances, assumed responsibility for the cost of their treatment. The Department is willing, if so desired by the Ministry of Pensions, to undertake to deal with all ex-members of the Imperial Forces in the United States in exactly the same way as it is doing with its own men, and to render an account monthly to the Ministry of Pensions. It is submitted that this will result in very much quicker action, and will save the Imperial Government the necessity of the establishment of offices for this purpose in the United States, with a consequent large saving of expenditure. The Department has not arranged for the retraining of ex-members of the Canadian Forces in the United States, as training facilities in that country do not compare with those in Canada, but it has arranged to pay the railway transportation from the International Boundary of men who are eligible, and who desire, to take retraining in Canada, and to pay allowances for the period of retraining. This arrangement can be carried out in the case of ex-members of the Imperial Forces resident in the United States. The agreement with the Government of the United States is reciprocal, ex-members of the American Forces resident in Canada being entitled to privileges enjoyed by ex-members of the Canadian Forces, at the expense of the United States Government.

GENERAL.

As matters now stand they cannot be satisfactory to either the British Government or the Government of Canada. Ex-members of Canadian and Imperial Forces are undergoing treatment in the same hospitals, side by side, or are receiving training in the same workshops, in many cases they have similar family responsibilities, they are members of the same Veterans' Associations, but the allowances they receive or the pensions for the same disabilities incurred in a common cause, are widely divergent. This subject is a common topic of discussion among the men and many ex-members of Imperial Forces consider that they have a distinct grievance. In Canada if the requirements of the ex-members of the Imperial Forces are not met by the British Government, charitable aid will have to be extended to these men, or the Government of Canada will be obliged to augment the British allowances, a course which it is thought would be most distasteful to the Imperial authorities.

In submitting the foregoing proposals we are acting under the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, who has directed us to assure the British Government that the Government of Canada desires to place its facilities fully at your disposal. The proposed reciprocal arrangement, will, it is suggested, meet the difficult situation in a way which will be satisfactory to both Governments, and to the men and their families who are interested. So far as the Department is concerned it is not proposed to charge the British Government any overhead expenses, or to include any capital charges, depreciation, etc., and it is presumed that similar terms can be arranged with your Department.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

It will be apparent that by utilizing Canadian administrative machinery in Canada, and British machinery in the United Kingdom, overlapping will be avoided, and many cases of dissatisfaction, due to inequalities of treatment, removed. This must follow as both the British and Canadian systems and rates are the result of mature consideration of local conditions.

If the principle of the arrangement herein outlined is accepted by the British Government it will be referred by us for confirmation by the Governor General in Council, after which the details can be concluded with the officers of your Department and of any other Departments interested.

It would appear to be highly desirable in the interests of efficiency and economy that all payments for pensions and other non-effective services outlined herein may be made through one office in Canada.

Enclosed is a copy of the Order in Council (P.C. 387, 1919) under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment operates, in so far as pay and allowances are concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

SCHEDULE B.

Augmentation of pensions of Ex-Imperial soldiers in Canada and the United States—Payment of Treatment and Training Allowances—Provision of Artificial Limbs, etc.

Shortly after the receipt by the Minister of Pensions of the letter of June 18, (Schedule "A"), conferences with the Officials of the Ministry of Pensions were arranged. It was found that the augmentation of pension to Canadian rates of those Imperial pensioners who might hereafter proceed to Canada or the United States would not be entertained.

2. After the decision of the War Cabinet had been reached, the following memorandum was prepared:—

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH IMPERIAL PENSIONERS, ETC., IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A. MEN RESIDENT IN CANADA.

1. *Introductory.*

(1) It is proposed to make use of the Canadian Pension Administration with power as the agent of the British Ministry of Pensions to provide for Imperial Pensioners and claimants to pensions resident in Canada at the outbreak of war, and who have since returned to Canada the same pensions and allowances and other advantages at the same rates and by the same machinery as they are administered on behalf of Canadians chargeable to the Canadian Government. The arrangements will apply to disabled seamen and warrant officers (other than Commissioned Naval Warrant Officers), non-commissioned officers and men of the Marines, Army and Air Force, and the widows, children and dependents of those deceased. The arrangements will not extend to disabled officers and nurses, or the families and relatives of deceased officers and nurses, except as regards the treatment of disabled officers and nurses (see B. below).

Pensions will be dealt with by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, and all matters affecting the Canadian Pension Administration herein will be subject to their control. Treatment, training and other matters administered in behalf of ex-members of the Forces in Canada by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will be dealt with by that Department.

The new arrangements will, if possible, take effect from September 1st next.

The officer paying Imperial Pensions, Ottawa, shall furnish to the Ministry of Pensions a nominal roll of men drawing pension for whom he has no medical history and the Ministry of Pensions shall forward, in respect of each such man, a precis of his medical history and a copy of his last Medical Board. A separate list of officers will be furnished and similar information supplied.

(2) *Men already drawing Conditional Pensions.*

These men would be traced through the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions at Ottawa. Steps are to be taken to have these men medically re-examined by Canadian Medical Boards as soon after the 1st September next as possible (spread over the following three months) and on the occasion of the re-examination the men will be given the opportunity of deciding whether they will accept pension, and allowances and medical treatment and training and all other privileges at the same rates and on the same terms as are provided by Canadian Regulations in place of the rates, etc., accorded under the Imperial Royal Warrant. This option will be offered and accepted or rejected once for all and shall not be subject to alteration as long as the pensioner is resident in Canada or the United States of America. A signed declaration will be obtained from the pensioner to the effect that the binding nature of the exercise of this option is thoroughly appreciated. On leaving Canada or the United States of America the pensioner will revert to British rates.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

The Medical Board will re-assess the pension upon the Canadian or British scale in accordance with the acceptance or rejection by the pensioner of the option, and record among other details full particulars of the disability, the percentage of disablement assessed, and the amount of pension and children's allowances awarded. The record will be prepared in duplicate, one copy being sent to the Ministry of Pensions, Chelsea Hospital, for the purpose of examining the award, the other copy being retained by the Canadian Pension authorities with the duplicates of the other papers relating to the pensioner. (See para. 15 below.)

On receipt of the papers at Chelsea Hospital they will be examined there and the award confirmed or referred back to Canada for reconsideration in the case of a disagreement. Provisional payment of the award at the revised rates including arrears from 1st September next will be made directly the findings of the Canadian Medical Board are made known.

(3) Men already permanently pensioned.

These men would also be traced through the officer Paying Imperial Pensions at Ottawa, and notified that if they wished to obtain the benefit of the new scheme they must present themselves for re-boarding, when they would be given the option of taking the Canadian rates of pension or remaining under the British Royal Warrant. The same arrangements for confirmation and payment of the award will be made as under (2).

(4) Cases under Article (9) of the British Royal Warrant where the disability has emerged since discharge and no award has yet been made.

Application will be made by these men to the local representative of the Board of Pension Commissioners who will make arrangements for boarding them and assessing their pensions, if it is decided that the disability was attributable to or aggravated by war service. The records will be prepared in duplicate, one copy being sent to the Ministry of Pensions, Chelsea Hospital, the other being retained in Canada. Chelsea Hospital on receiving the record will decide whether the award can be confirmed, varied or rejected, and notify the Canadian authorities accordingly. If the award is confirmed a duplicate of the man's medical history, etc., at Chelsea Hospital will accompany the notification to Canada.

Pending confirmation or otherwise of the award by Chelsea Hospital the Canadian authorities will make temporary advances to the man which will be deducted if the award is confirmed from the arrears of pension, etc., awarded during the time the temporary advances were in force. Before any advance is made to the man it will be necessary for him to furnish reasonable evidence that he has served with the Imperial Forces during the present war.

(5) Widows and Dependents already pensioned.

The Officer Paying Imperial Pensions will prepare a list of these cases, and they would be revised forthwith. These pensions will be permanent except in the case of a widow whose husband died of a disability not due to or aggravated by service, when the pension ceases at the expiration of one year from the termination of the war; and except in the case of a widow who re-marries, when the pension ceases forthwith, but not the children's allowances, the widow receiving a gratuity equal to one year's pension. In certain cases dependents in receipt of pensions under the Imperial Royal Warrant will not be entitled to pensions under the Canadian Regulations or will be entitled to smaller pensions. The Canadian authorities have agreed to have the benefits under both Imperial and Canadian conditions carefully explained to these beneficiaries before they exercise their option, in order to safeguard their interests.

(6) Imperial Pensioners (disabled men, widows and dependents) not yet returned to Canada.

The Officer Paying Imperial Pensions at Ottawa will arrange for the revision of these pensions as the cases are passed on to him, and the arrangements under (2), (3), and (5) will apply accordingly.

(7) Widows and dependents of disabled men who die after their return to Canada.

Application will be made by these widows and dependents to the Canadian authorities who will at once cable to the Ministry of Pensions notifying the death of the man and request copies of his records to be sent out to Canada forthwith. On receipt of the documents the Canadian authorities will investigate the claim, and if in order will make a provisional award. The results of the investigation will be prepared in duplicate, one copy being sent to the Ministry of Pensions, Widows and Dependents' Section, the other copy being retained in Canada. The Widows and Dependents' Section of the Ministry will on receipt of the papers confirm, revise, or reject the award, and inform the Canadian authorities accordingly. Pending the receipt of the confirmation or otherwise of the provisional award the Canadian authorities will make advances to the beneficiaries as in the case of the men under paragraph (4) above.

(8) Gratuities.

In view of the difficulties attending the recoveries of lump sum payments, the Canadian authorities will make temporary advances only to disabled men or widows who re-marry, to whom they award gratuities pending the confirmation of the award by the British Ministry of Pensions. Such advances should take the form of weekly allowances not exceeding $\frac{1}{20}$ th of the estimated amount of the gratuity.

(9) Alternative Pensions.

Where a disabled man, or widow of a deceased man, of the Imperial Forces elects to continue his rights under the British Royal Warrant and claims an alternative pension, his

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

claim will be investigated by the Canadian Pensions Board, and duplicates of the papers will be sent to the Alternative Pensions Section, Ministry of Pensions, for award. As in this country, there will be no payment of recoverable advances in the meantime. It is anticipated that these claims will be very few having regard to the high remuneration obtaining in Canada as compared with wages paid in this country.

Claims for alternative pensions made by widows will be similarly dealt with, but the high rate of Canadian pensions to widows, will prevent advantage being taken of this pension to any great extent.

(10) Treatment.

Imperial pensioners will have extended to them exactly the same facilities for treatment (including treatment in insanity and sanatorium cases) as for Canadian pensioners, including provision of allowances.

Cases falling under paragraph (4) will have treatment provided forthwith if the Canadian authorities are satisfied that the disability is due to or aggravated by military service, and provisional allowances will be paid until the award is confirmed by Chelsea Hospital.

(11) Training.

Arrangements as regards training must be settled with the Ministry of Labour.

(12) Artificial Limbs and Appliances.

The Canadian authorities will also arrange for the supply, renewal and repair of artificial limbs and appliances to the disabled men of the Imperial Forces.

(13) Supplementation, etc., of Pensions by the Special Grants Committee.

In Canada special grants to meet cases where the Canadian Regulations do not adequately provide for them, are made out of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. It is expected that this fund will also be applied to help Imperial Pensioners in special need, and that this cost will not fall on the British Exchequer.

(14) Life Certificates.

The Canadian authorities have agreed to continue the practice of obtaining a quarterly life certificate as required by the Appropriation Act for the purpose of identification of Imperial Pensioners in Canada.

(15) Duplicate Documents in the case of men.

The Ministry of Pensions, Chelsea Hospital, will arrange for duplicates of all documents relating to Imperial pensioners returning to Canada to be furnished to the Canadian Government so as to permit of re-boarding, etc., to be undertaken in Canada without delay.

(16) Pensioners leaving Canada or the United States of America.

Imperial pensioners receiving Canadian rates of pensions will on leaving Canada or the United States of America revert to the Imperial rates of pension.

(17) Funeral Grants.

In the event of the death of a disabled man, as a direct, or indirect, result of the disability for which he was pensioned, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, at its option, may pay an allowance towards the cost of the funeral provided that such an allowance does not exceed the sum of \$100, and is subject to the same conditions as govern the grant by the Canadian Government to their own pensioners.

Before offering to any man the benefit of Canadian rates or provisions, the Canadian Government will insist upon satisfactory proof being furnished by the man that he was resident in Canada before the outbreak of the war. The Canadian Government will forward the original evidence to the Ministry of Pensions or, if in any case that is impracticable, will furnish a certificate that satisfactory proof of residence has been given.

B. OFFICERS, COMMISSIONED NAVAL WARRANT OFFICERS, AND NURSES RESIDENT IN CANADA.

(1) It is proposed that the Canadian Government shall extend to Imperial officers and nurses resident in Canada at the outbreak of war and who have returned to Canada, and who are in receipt of retired pay, the same facilities for treatment as are provided for Canadian pensioners, including the payment of allowances at Canadian rates. The officer or nurse will apply to the local representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, who will medically examine him or her and arrange for the appropriate treatment. The local representative will communicate with the officer paying Imperial pensions at Ottawa, who will examine the papers and, if in order, instruct the Medical Director to pay to the officer or nurse the proper allowances.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

In order to permit the above arrangements to be carried out it will be necessary in the first place to arrange that the retired pay of all Imperial officers and nurses resident in Canada should be paid by the officer paying Imperial pensions at Ottawa. The majority of such officers and nurses are already paid by him but in certain cases payment is made direct by the Assistant Paymaster General in London, and it is essential that in these cases the authority for payment should be transferred from the Assistant Paymaster General to the officer paying Imperial pensions at Ottawa.

It will also be necessary for the Officers' Branch of the Ministry of Pensions to furnish the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions at Ottawa with duplicates of the records of these officers and nurses.

Imperial officers in Canada who are not in receipt of retired pay but who are in need of treatment will similarly apply to the local representative who will have the officer or nurse boarded and arrange for the provision of the appropriate treatment and payment of provisional allowances if necessary. The local representative will communicate with the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions at Ottawa who will cable to the Officers' Section of the Ministry of Pensions for copies of the documents. Treatment will only be afforded to such officers or nurses if they can furnish reasonable evidence that they have served in the Imperial Forces during the present war. The arrangements as regards artificial limbs, etc., and funeral grants will also apply to officers and nurses.

C.—DISABLED MEN RESIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(1) The pensions of Imperial Pensioners who were resident in the United States of America at the outbreak of war and who have since returned there are paid through the British Consuls. Arrangements for the provision of treatment to disabled men is also made through the British Consuls; but the system involves such delay and is unsatisfactory in other respects owing to the small acquaintance the Consuls must necessarily have with the Provisions of the British Royal Warrants.

The pensions of Canadian pensioners resident in the United States of America are paid direct from Ottawa and the Canadian Government arranges for the re-boarding and treatment of these pensioners through the local organization of the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the United States of America, or direct with local practitioners.

It is proposed that the Canadian Authorities shall take over the payment of the pensions of all Imperial pensioners (not pre-war pensioners, i.e. disabled men, and the widows and dependents of deceased men) resident in the United States of America and the provision of treatment for disabled men in exactly the same way as the Canadian Government provides for its own pensioners in the United States of America. Further, Imperial pensioners in the United States of America who were resident there before the war will be given the option of deciding whether they shall take pensions at the rates and under the conditions laid down by the Canadian Regulations or whether they shall retain the advantages of the British Royal Warrant. The Canadian Authorities will obtain satisfactory proof in each case that the man was resident in the United States of America before the War.

The Ministry of Pensions will furnish the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions, Ottawa, with a nominal roll of Imperial Disability Pensioners, widows and dependents resulting from the war of 1914-19 who were resident in the United States of America prior to August, 1914, and who still reside in that country and will instruct the British Consuls in the United States of America who are at present paying these pensioners to transfer the necessary documents and payment to the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions, Ottawa.

It is to be decided whether this arrangement shall take effect from first September next or from a subsequent date.

D.—FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It has been agreed that the Canadian Authorities shall make monthly claims upon the Ministry of Pensions for repayment for the sums disbursed under the above arrangements, such claims being supported by the necessary vouchers.

The Ministry of Pensions shall continue to allow the Government of Canada in respect of the services referred to herein 3 per cent of the actual amount of disbursement payable by the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions at Ottawa on behalf of the Ministry with the exception of treatment and training allowances.

With regard to the raising of funds it is suggested that the present arrangements whereby funds received by the Canadian Government in respect of money orders payable in the United Kingdom be made available for disbursements under these arrangements.

The proposals herein set forth are subject to the approval in Canada of His Excellency the Governor General in Council."

It will be seen that the foregoing memorandum provides for the extension of facilities to Imperial Pensioners and their dependents in Canada and the United States of America in several directions:—

- (a) Option to take Canadian rates of pension instead of Imperial rates.
- (b) Treatment allowances for ex-members of the Imperial Forces at Canadian rates.
- (c) Increase of funeral grant up to \$100.
- (d) Provision of artificial appliances to ex-members of Imperial Forces.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

In carrying out the proposals outlined, the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions will act as a Liason Officer. It is suggested that his office be removed from the jurisdiction of the Department of Militia and Defence and placed directly under that of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

Canadian Government funds need not be utilized in the payment of pensions or other allowances, as all payments will be made and accounts settled by the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions out of British Government Funds drawn by him from the Department of Finance as at present.

The British Government will pay 3 per cent on all pension disbursements by the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions, which will meet the cost of the maintenance of his office.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

SCHEDULE "C."

Report on Treatment of Ex-Imperial Soldiers in Canada and the United States of America and payment of treatment allowances at Canadian rates.

The arrangement agreed with the Ministry of Pensions on the above subject is set forth in the following letter, dated 1st August, 1919, addressed by me to the Secretary of the Ministry of Pensions:—

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 16769, the following is the organization existing in Canada for the treatment of officers and men who have been retired or discharged from the Canadian Forces, and the procedure which it is proposed to put into operation for the treatment of officers and men who have served in the Imperial Forces.

2. Canada is divided into eleven districts, and at the Headquarters of each district there is a Medical Director and his staff. The Medical Service is further sub-divided by the appointment of Medical Officers in each Town of any size in each district.

3. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has a number of hospitals under its direct control for general treatment and for the treatment of tuberculosis. It also has definite arrangements for accommodation in a large number of General Hospitals throughout Canada.

4. The following procedure based upon that in force for ex-members of the Canadian Forces will be carried out in respect of ex-members of the Imperial Forces whether officers or men:—

- (a) Any ex-member of the Imperial Forces suffering from a disability which he considers to be due to service may apply to the nearest Local Medical Officer of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.
- (b) If it is apparent that immediate treatment is required for what appears to be a war disability the Local Medical Officer can give the treatment or order the man to hospital.
- (c) Immediately an ex-member of the Imperial Forces reports to a Local Medical Officer for treatment that Officer will communicate with the District Medical Director in order to obtain particulars regarding the man's medical history while in the Service, and the District Medical Director will telegraph to the officer Paying Imperial Pensions in Ottawa for the necessary copies.
- (d) If it is found that the disability from which the ex-member of the Imperial Forces is suffering is a result of war service he will be placed on the same pay and allowances as ex-members of the Canadian Forces of similar rank. This allowance will be continued as long as treatment is required which prevents the man from following a gainful occupation. The pension, if any, will be continued, but will be deducted from the allowances.
- (e) If an ex-member of the Imperial Forces requires occasional treatment, such as the dressing of a wound, massage, removal of pieces of shrapnel, etc., which does not require him to stop his civilian occupation, he will be entitled to attend at the office of the Medical Officer according to direction and receive such treatment or medicine as he may require. An allowance of \$1 for each such treatment may be granted provided that the patient suffers a financial loss from such attendance.
- (f) Ex-members of the Imperial Forces suffering from tuberculosis requiring sanatorium treatment will be placed in a sanatorium. In accordance with the Canadian practice when such member is discharged from the sanatorium he will be granted 100 per cent pension for six months at the conclusion of which he will be re-examined.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

- (g) If it is decided that the ex-Imperial Soldier will do better at his own home than in Hospital he will be visited periodically by a Medical Officer of the Department and granted a further 80 cents per day for subsistence allowance. Men in this category are known as "Class 1 Out-patients". Men in the category referred to in sub-para. (e) above are known as "Class 2 Out-Patients".
- (h) Insane ex-members of the Imperial Forces will be placed either in Hospitals for the insane operated by the Department or in a Provincial institution. The maintenance paid in the latter case is the net cost to the Province. These men will not be pensioned but if their insanity has been caused or aggravated by service their dependents will be granted allowances equal to the amount they would have received had the man been killed.
- (i) The Department having established a central factory for the provision of artificial limbs and orthopaedic appliances, with fitting depots in all parts of Canada, for the provision, renewal and maintenance of such appliances, ex-members of the Imperial Forces will be entitled to apply to such fitting depots when they require renewal of or repair to artificial appliances. Any such ex-member may be granted certain expenses and allowances to cover his out-of-pocket expenses and loss of time.

5. In view of the reciprocal arrangements made with the Ministry of Pensions the Department will place at the disposal of ex-members of the Imperial Forces its entire facilities, including the services of its Medical Officers, accommodation in its Hospitals, etc. The Department will charge the Ministry of Pensions its out-of-pocket costs for treatment and maintenance in Hospitals or Sanatoria or at the man's own home. The Department will not charge overhead expenses such as the salary, or portion of the salary, of its regular Medical Officers, as these Officers would necessarily be employed whether ex-members of the Imperial Forces received treatment or not. In the treatment of individual cases where the Department has no regular representative, or where local practitioners are employed on a schedule of pay according to work done, it will be necessary to make this a charge against the Ministry of Pensions as it is made a special charge against the Department.

6. The charges will include the following:—

- (a) Cost of hospital treatment. Where such cost is paid to an institution not controlled by the Department it will be the actual amount paid out. Where the man is undergoing treatment in a hospital operated by the Department it will be the same amount as that charged to the Canadian Government for the treatment of ex-Canadian officers and men and will be based upon absolute cost.
- (b) All allowances paid direct to the man in addition to pension, at the same rates as those paid to ex-members of the Canadian Forces.
- (c) Travelling expenses, etc., at the same rates as those paid to ex-members of the Canadian Forces.
- (d) The net cost of artificial limbs or other appliances.
- (e) The net cost of transportation incurred by the Canadian Government in respect of ex-members of the Imperial Forces.

7. All accounts will be rendered to the Ministry of Pensions through the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions, Ottawa, who will pay the accounts and forward the necessary vouchers to the ministry.

8. Other matters regarding the furnishing of the proceedings of Medical Boards, and detailed arrangements regarding the rendering of accounts are included in the agreement which is being drawn up by Mr. Hore and Mr. Cole of the Ministry of Pensions.

9. With regard to the treatment of ex-members of the Imperial Forces resident in the United States of America. The Government of Canada has entered into a reciprocal arrangement with the Government of the United States for the treatment of ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in that country when such men develop a post discharge disability due to or aggravated by war service. The Department is willing, if so desired by the Ministry of Pensions to undertake to deal with all such members of the Imperial Forces in the United States in exactly the same way as it is doing for its own men. The War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington is charged with the work in the United States, and accounts will be submitted to the Department for payment. Whatever is paid out in this regard will be charged by the Department to the Ministry of Pensions through the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions, Ottawa. Similar allowances to those paid to ex-members of the Canadian Forces will be paid to ex-members of the Imperial Forces.

10. The term "ex-members of the Imperial Forces" or the term "man" used in this letter apply to officers as well as to non-commissioned officers and men.

11. The foregoing arrangements are subject to confirmation and approval in Canada by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

SCHEDULE "D."

Report on Provision of treatment to ex-members of Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom with allowances of British rates at the expense of the Canadian Government.

Subject to your approval the following draft circular, embodying the necessary instructions regarding treatment of N.C.O.'s and men, will be despatched to the local War Pensions Committees in the United Kingdom by the Ministry of Pensions. In the case of officers the arrangement set forth in the memorandum following the circular will be operative. In the meantime any ex-members of the Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom requiring treatment will be dealt with in accordance with these instructions:—

DRAFT CIRCULAR.*

Provision of Medical and Surgical Treatment to men discharged from Canadian Forces and Resident in the United Kingdom.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to state for the information of your Committee, that he has arranged with the Canadian Authorities, that the facilities for the provision of necessary medical and surgical treatment which apply in the case of men discharged from Imperial Forces, shall be extended to men discharged from Canadian Forces who are residing in the United Kingdom. The Minister is confident that he may rely upon the co-operation and assistance of Local War Pensions Committees in this connection, and I am accordingly to acquaint you with the procedure which it will be necessary to follow:—

1. When a man discharged from Canadian Forces applies to a War Pensions Committee for treatment, he should be referred to a Medical Referee for examination, and an opinion on Form M.R.1, as to the nature of the disability from which the man is suffering, whether it is connected with service, what form of treatment (if any) is required, and whether or not the man is able to work. Where a recommendation of treatment is made the Committee should forward a copy of this certificate to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, 103 Oxford Street, W. 1, asking for instructions. The Board will advise the Committee whether the man is eligible. If he is, the Committee should give effect to the Medical Referee's recommendation.

In any case, however, in which the provision of treatment is deemed to be urgent, the War Pensions Committee should act upon the Medical Referee's certificate forthwith and, at the same time, notify the Board of Pension Commissioners that they have done so and await the Board's further instructions.

2. In advising the Committee of the man's eligibility, the Board of Pension Commissioners will also furnish particulars regarding the total pension payments being made by the Board in respect of the man, which will continue to be made to him directly by the Board while he is under treatment. The Board will further supply particulars of the man's dependents. If the man while under treatment in an institution, has been notified to be unable to work at a remunerative occupation and his pension is less than the amount which would be payable to him by way of treatment allowances under the Royal Warrant, the Committee should supplement the payment to the man, so as to bring it up to the equivalent of full treatment allowances. In this connection, it should be noted that any payment made by the Committee will, in the case of a man in an institution, be subject to deduction, so far as that payment will admit, of 7 shillings per week on account of maintenance.

3. If in any case the War Pensions Committee is advised by the Board of Pension Commissioners that the man is still in receipt of Army Pay and Allowances the Committee will arrange to provide the necessary treatment but will not supplement the payment to or in respect of the man himself.

4. In any case in which the man is able to work while under treatment, he may be compensated for loss of remunerative time, in accordance with Instruction 40 of the Instructions and Notes on the Treatment and Training of Disabled men, 1917.*

5. Where the certificate of the Medical Referee contains a recommendation that General Practitioner Treatment should be provided, the Committee should ascertain whether the man is eligible for this form of treatment under the National Insurance (Health) Acts. In any case in which the Committee is advised by the Insurance Committee that the man is not so eligible, they should make arrangements with a Local Practitioner for this form of treatment to be provided and satisfy themselves that the charges are reasonable.

6. In cases of tuberculosis, if the man is ineligible for Sanatorium Benefit by reason of not being insured, the War Pensions Committee should request the Insurance Committee to make arrangements for the provision of the necessary treatment on behalf of, and at the cost of, the War Pensions Committee.

7. When treatment has been arranged the Committee should forward to the Board of Pension Commissioners a Form M.S.D. 6 adapted as required, showing the payments (if any)

* See Appendix III for final copy of circular issued by Ministry of Pensions, after approval of arrangements by the Privy Council of Canada.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

which will be made by them, and stating also the charges being incurred in respect of the cost of treatment. When treatment terminates, the Committee should forward to the Board Form M.S.D. 7. The Board will thereupon reimburse the Committee the expenditure incurred by them on the man's account.

8. In any case in which it is brought to the notice of the War Pensions Committee that a man discharged from Canadian Forces has been certified to be insane, they should communicate with the Board of Pension Commissioners furnishing all particulars available.

9. Where a Committee receives a recommendation of treatment made by a Medical Board, the treatment should be arranged and the usual notification on Form M.S.D. 6 should be made to the Board of Pension Commissioners, showing the charges which will be incurred on account of treatment. At the same time, the Committee should, if the man is unable to work, inquire as to the amount of his pension, and regarding his dependents, in connection with the question of supplementary payments.

10. Any case of refusal of treatment should be reported by the Committee to the Board of Pension Commissioners explaining the action taken by the Committee with a view to persuading the man to accept, and stating the reasons given by the man for refusal. The Board of Pension Commissioners will advise the War Pensions Committee of any action they desire taken in the matter.

**Instruction 30.—Special Allowances in Certain Cases of Out-patient Treatment.*

MEMORANDUM.

Provision of necessary medical and surgical treatment to officers discharged from Canadian Forces and residing in the United Kingdom:

The Ministry of Pensions undertakes to arrange for the provision of necessary medical and surgical treatment for officers retired from Canadian Forces and residing in the United Kingdom in accordance with the following procedure:—

1. Where an officer retired from Canadian Forces applies to the Ministry of Pensions for treatment he will be referred to a Medical Board or to a Medical Referee for an opinion as to the nature of the disability from which the officer is suffering; whether it is connected with service; what form of treatment (if any) is required; and whether or not the officer is able to work. Where a recommendation of treatment is made, the Ministry will forward a copy of the certificate to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, 103 Oxford Street, W. 1, asking for instructions. The Board will advise the Ministry whether the officer is eligible. If he is, the Ministry will give effect to the treatment recommendation.

In any case in which the provision of treatment is deemed by the Ministry to be urgent, the treatment will be provided immediately, and the Board of Pension Commissioners will be advised accordingly and asked for instructions.

2. In advising the Ministry of an officer's eligibility for treatment, the Board of Pension Commissioners will also furnish particulars of the total pension payments being made by the Board in respect of the officer, which will continue to be paid to him directly by the Board while the officer is under treatment. The Board will further supply particulars of the officer's dependents. If the officer, while under treatment or while awaiting treatment in an institution, has been certified to be unable to work at a remunerative occupation and his pension is less than the amount which would be payable to him while under treatment in accordance with his rank under the Royal Warrant for the retired pay of officers disabled, the Finance Department of the Ministry will supplement the payment to the officer so as to bring it up to the allowances under the Royal Warrant. Any payment, however, to be made by the Ministry will be subject to the reduction provided by the Warrant on account of maintenance in an institution.

3. In any case in which the officer is able to work while under treatment, the Finance Department of the Ministry will pay him compensation for loss of remunerative time occasioned by treatment at a rate not exceeding 2 shillings an hour up to a maximum of 20 shillings a week.

4. Where it is certified that general practitioner treatment is necessary and adequate, the Ministry will arrange for the provision of this form of treatment and will defray charges in accordance with the principle applied in the case of an officer discharged from Imperial Forces.

5. When treatment has been arranged in an institution or in circumstances which necessitate the officer living away from home, the Ministry will notify the Board of Pension Commissioners of the date of commencement of treatment, and of the name of the institution in which treatment is being provided or of the officer's new address.

6. Where a case is first brought to the notice of the Ministry by the receipt of a recommendation of treatment, made by a Medical Board the treatment will be arranged and the necessary inquiry in accordance with paragraph 1 will be made of the Board of Pension Commissioners, the date of commencement of treatment, and particulars in accordance with para-

* Where any treatment provided by the local Committee is out-patient treatment and does not oblige the man to live away from home or otherwise render him incapable of providing for his own support and that of his family, the allowances specified in Instruction 34 shall not be payable; but the Local Committee shall, if the man applies and shows that such treatment involves a loss of wages or travelling expenses or both, and they are satisfied as to the facts, pay to the man by way of supplementary allowance an amount in respect of actual loss of wages not exceeding 1s. an hour up to a maximum of 10s. per week, for any time occupied in obtaining such treatment together with his reasonable travelling expenses; provided that for this purpose the Local Committee shall obtain a statement from the man's employer as to the time and wages so lost.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

graph 5 being furnished. The Board will thereupon notify the Ministry in accordance with paragraph 2 with a view to the Ministry being able to determine to what extent, if at all, supplementary payment should be made to the officer.

7. When treatment terminates the Ministry will notify the Board of Pension Commissioners of the date of termination and report as to the treatment provided and as to the officer's condition at the conclusion of treatment.

8. In any case in which an officer refuses to undergo the treatment certified to be necessary in his interests, the Ministry will notify the Board of Pension Commissioners accordingly. The Board will advise the Ministry of any action which they desire should be taken.

9. All matters relating to the provision of treatment will be dealt with by the Medical Service Department [M.S. 2 (0)]. All financial matters connected with the provision of treatment will be dealt with by the Finance Department of the Ministry. The Finance Department will make a return to the Board of Pension Commissioners quarterly, furnishing the particulars of officers in respect of whom accounts have been paid, and showing the amount of the charges defrayed in each case and the sums, if any, paid to or in respect of the officer himself.

10. If in any case the Ministry is advised by the Board of Pension Commissioners that an officer is still in receipt of army pay and allowances the Committee will arrange to provide the treatment but will not supplement the payment to or in respect of the officer himself.

The following points in the foregoing circular and memorandum should be noted:—

(a) No man will be granted treatment, unless the case is urgent, until the Board of Pension Commissioners has had an opportunity to pass upon his eligibility.

(b) Allowances during treatment will be at British rates.

(c) Paragraph 3 of the draft circular and paragraph 10 of the memorandum have been inserted for the following reasons:—

(1) There are at present a few men in British hospitals who are receiving total disability pensions from the Board of Pension Commissioners, and as the treatment will be completed in the near future, it was not considered wise to change the allowances.

(2) As referred to in Schedule "G" we have taken over from the O.M.F.C. about 100 officers and men for further continuous treatment and these will be paid their regular scale of pay and allowances until treatment is concluded.

With regard to the insane, the number to be dealt with is, happily, small, and the matter has been left in the hands of the Board of Pension Commissioners. All English cases will be referred by that board to the English Board of Control, 66 Victoria street, London. This body has jurisdiction over the hospitals for the insane in England. In respect to Scotland and Ireland, all cases will be referred to the Scottish Board of Control, Edinburgh, and the Under Secretary of State, Dublin, Castle, Dublin, respectively.

All insane in the United Kingdom will be dealt with under P.C. 1993, and the sum of \$350 per annum has been fixed as the maximum allowance for maintenance. If in special cases a higher cost is indicated, the matter is to be referred to this department.

With regard to men suffering from venereal disease the following extract from a letter from Mr. J. A. Cutforth, of the Ministry of Pensions, will explain the situation in the United Kingdom:—

As regards the question of whether or not we should regard a man suffering from venereal disease as eligible for treatment at the cost of the Ministry, I would explain that in the ordinary course necessary treatment for this disability is provided free of cost to soldier and civilian alike at out-patient clinics established by the Public Health authorities. Ordinarily therefore, no question arises to this Ministry regarding expenses of treatment in such cases. The question may, however, arise whether a man, while receiving such treatment, is eligible for treatment allowances. This question is determined in accordance with the Awards Branch decision on whether this disability has been held to be due to or aggravated by service, or, if it was the invaliding disability and regarded as non-attributable, whether the Awards Branch has awarded a gratuity. In any case in which no award was made for the reason that the disability has been regarded as being due to misconduct we should not pay treatment allowances; otherwise we should regard the man as eligible.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Confidential.

Form M.R. 1.

TREATMENT CERTIFICATE.

PARTICULARS OF MAN. (To be filled up by the Secretary of Local Committee.)

Surname Christian Names

Present Address

Regiment (or Ship).....

Age..... Rank..... Regt. No..... Date of Discharge.....

Disability for which discharged..... { due to
aggravated by } service.
not due to }

.....War Pensions Committee.Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL REFEREE.

I have read all the documents submitted to me relating to the above-named man, and have examined him to-day. I am of opinion that:—

(a) He is suffering from.....

(b) His present ailment is due to or is a consequence of the disability for which he was discharged.

(c) He { is unable to work
should, on medical grounds, not be allowed to work } at a remunerative occupation.
is able to work }(d) He is not likely to be able to work at a remunerative occupation for.....
weeks from this date.(e) The treatment recommended overleaf
_____ is necessary in the man's interests.
No treatment.

RECOMMENDATION.

1. I recommend that he receive the following form of treatment

(a) as in-patient _____
out-patient _____
at a General Hospital, viz.:—
at a Special Hospital, viz.:—

(b) Convalescent Home.

(c) Massage and Electricity { at.....Hospital.
at Home

(d) Home treatment under his own doctor for.....weeks.

2. (a) He should be referred to the Local Insurance Committee for an opinion as to treatment required.

(b) He should be supplied with the undermentioned — *surgical appliance
artificial limb

*Strike out one not applicable.

Signature

Medical Referee for

Date

For such period
as may be deemed
necessary by the
medical practitioner
in attendance.

Form M.S.D. 6.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

NOTIFICATION OF COMMENCEMENT OF TREATMENT.

.....Local Committee.

Address

Date.....

Sir,—I have to report that the undermentioned man has been given treatment under the Instructions of the Ministry, for an incapacity the same as or connected with the disability on account of which he was discharged from the Navy Army

Name
(Surname first.)

Number and Ship or Regiment Rating.
Rank.

Address

Nature of Disability

Treatment allowed:—

Strike out In-patient in
whichever of Out-patient at
these are
in, ~~the~~ order to treat

Treatment has been allowed by the Local Committee for a period of.....
.....

A.

The above-named man during the period will be living away from home or will otherwise not be able to contribute to the support of himself and his family. I have, therefore, enclosed the identity certificate and I propose, subject to notification by you to the contrary, to pay as from Wednesday next, the inst. prox.
the following net *allowances after deduction of

* That is, the amount of allowance, exclusive of the deduction made for the cost of the man's maintenance.

- s. per week towards cost of maintenance:—
- s. d. to the man.
- s. d. to his wife.
- s. d. to his children.

B.

The above-named man during the period will be living at home and receiving a wage while under out-patient treatment and will therefore be entitled only to an allowance under Article 6 (5) of the Royal Warrant.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Secretary or Clerk.

The Superintendent,
Pension Issue Office,
Baker Street, W.I.

Form M.S.D. 7.

Local Committee.

— 11 —

13, 14

I have to inform you that the man described below,

Name

(Surname first).

Number, and Ship or Regiment	Rank
------------------------------	------

will complete }
has completed } his course of treatment on the (Date).

or,

has failed to complete the course of treatment in the following circumstances:—

*For cases in which man has been discharged for misconduct, or has given up treatment unreasonably.

The last weekly payment of allowances { will be } made on Wednesday,
{ was }
the.....and payment of Pension at the rate of.....
will be made weekly from.....until the man's Identity
Certificate and notification of the date on which Pension will be resumed
centrally are received by me.

State whether
materially
improved or
otherwise, as
the case
may be.

As a result of the man's treatment his condition is medically certified to be

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Secretary or Clerk,

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Pension Issue Office,
Baker Street, W.I.

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

SCHEDULE "E."

Report on provision, renewal and repair of artificial limbs and appliances to ex-members of the Canadian Forces in England, also the provision of dental treatment.

Subject to your approval the following circular* will be despatched by the Artificial Limb Branch, Ministry of Pensions to the local War Pensions Committees:—

I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to state, for the information of your Committee, that he has arranged with the Canadian Authorities that the facilities for the provision of Artificial Appliances, including legs, arms, trusses, glass eyes, orthopaedic boots, dentures and dental treatment, etc., which apply in the case of men discharged from the Imperial Forces, shall be extended to men discharged from the Canadian Forces who are resident in the United Kingdom.

The Minister is confident that he may rely upon the co-operation and assistance of Local War Pensions Committees in this connection and I am accordingly to acquaint you with the procedure which it will be necessary to follow.

(1) When a man discharged from the Canadian Forces applies to a Local War Pensions Committee for the supply repair or renewal of artificial appliances as defined above, the Committee will follow the procedure prescribed in respect of a British pensioner but before actually issuing the order for any limb, appliance or treatment will report the case to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, 103, Oxford Street, London, W.I., and the Board will then advise the Committee whether the man is eligible. If he is, the Committee will arrange for what is required on the same lines as if the man were a British Pensioner.

(2) If as the result of the man's application the Committee considers that he should enter an Institution or that he will be unable to work at a remunerative occupation while waiting for such repairs or renewals, the Committee will report the fact in making its reference to the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Board will furnish particulars regarding the man's pension, the payment of which will continue to be made to him directly by the Board. The Board will further supply particulars of the man's dependents. If his pension is less than the amount which would be payable to him by way of treatment allowances under the Royal Warrant, the Committee should supplement the payment to the man so as to bring it up to the equivalent of full treatment allowances. In this connection it should be noted that any payment made by the Committee will in the case of a man in an Institution be subject to a deduction so far as that amount will admit, of 7 shillings per week on account of maintenance.

(3) In any case in which the man is able to work while waiting for the supply or renewal of an orthopaedic appliance he may be compensated for the loss of remunerative time, in accordance with Instruction 40 of the Instructions and Notes on the treatment and training of disabled men, 1917.

(4) When the supply or renewal of an Orthopaedic appliance has been arranged, the Committee should forward to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada a statement showing the payments (if any) which shall be made to them and stating also the charges being incurred in respect of the cost of such supply or renewal. When the work has been done the Committee should notify the Board which will thereupon reimburse the Committee the expenditure incurred by them on the man's account.

The foregoing circular does not refer to Commissioned Officers, who will apply direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners or to the Artificial Appliances Branch of the Ministry of Pensions.

It will be noted that dental treatment is included in the foregoing circular. The Ministry of Pensions (Artificial Appliances Branch) has made arrangements with civilian practitioners in all parts of the United Kingdom to complete dental treatment for ex-members of the Imperial Forces. The circular places ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the same category. The Ministry of Pensions has been informed that every man discharged from the C.E.F., is furnished with a card headed, "Dental examination on discharge," also a paper headed "Dental Certificate for Demobilization." It will be quite easy, therefore, for the dental officer connected with the local War Pensions Committees to ascertain the eligibility of the man for further treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

* After approval of arrangements by the Privy Council of Canada this circular was combined with circular as per Schedule "D". See Appendix III.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SCHEDULE "F."

*Report on provision of training and payment of training allowances to ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom, and of ex-Imperial Forces resident in Canada**

All re-training is now conducted in England by the Department of Labour, though the machinery of the local War Pensions Committees is utilized for investigation and subsequent placing under training. The following procedure has been approved by the Ministry of Labour regarding re-training of disabled ex-members of the Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom:—

A disabled Canadian seeking training must first be referred to the local War Pensions Committee. This Committee will investigate the case, referring as it is found necessary to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, 103 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. and if the man is found to be suffering from a disability due to or aggravated by war service which prevents him from following his pre-war occupation, they will forward a statement of the case, particularly stating the amount of disability pension, if any, the man is receiving from the Canadian Authorities, to the Divisional Director of Training, who will proceed to deal with it as any other case, except that the net weekly payment made to the man must be diminished by the amount of the pension he is receiving.

With regard to re-training of ex-members of the Imperial Forces in Canada, the following is a copy of a statement by the Ministry of Labour for the approval of the Treasury:—

- (a) Authority to the Ministry of Labour to make payment to the Canadian Government of sums expended by them in connection with the training in Canada of pre-war British residents in Canada and the U.S.A., who enlisted in the Imperial Forces or Reservists who rejoined from those countries, the payments to be made in such cases to be on the same scale as those paid to other persons similarly trained by the Canadian Government, the cost of the training to be recovered from the Imperial Government.
- (b) To train, on behalf of the Canadian Government discharged and disabled soldiers from the Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom, the payments to be made in such cases to be on the same scale as those paid to other persons similarly trained by the Ministry of Labour, the cost of the training to be recovered from the Canadian Government.

This matter was considered by the War Cabinet on the 16th July, and it was then decided that a reciprocal arrangement should be made with the Canadian Government whereby they would train pre-war British residents in Canada and the U.S.A. who enlisted in the Imperial Forces or Reservists who rejoined from those countries; and that these men should be allowed the option of taking the pensions, allowances and medical treatment and training, and all other privileges at the same rates and on the same terms as are provided by the Canadian Orders in Council in place of the rates of pensions, etc., accorded under the Royal Warrants.

It is understood that the Canadian Government do not propose to charge the Imperial Government with (1) Administrative expenses, (2) capital expenditure; they propose to charge in respect of the men in training (a) allowances payable to the men, (b) cost of training. Similarly the Imperial Government will make no charges under (1) and (2) in respect of ex-members of the Canadian Forces trained in this country.

It is estimated that the average weekly payment to each of the men is about £3 15s. per week, and the cost of training about £1 per week. As the period of training does not as a rule exceed nine months the total cost in respect of each trainee is probably not more than £190 no provision being as a rule made for the obtaining of learners' wage.

Men who desire training in Canada under the above provisions have to make application either 12 months after the date of demobilization or 12 months after the date of the Order in Council issued by the Canadian Parliament dated April last.

The number of Canadians to be trained in the United Kingdom is expected to be quite small, as they will only consist of men (a) who are discharged in this country (this is only done when they have a position to go to on discharge), and (b) who, although discharged in Canada, have all their home ties and associations in the United Kingdom. The latter class of men pay their own expenses back to this country.

The necessary accounting arrangements are being considered.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

* For consummation of these arrangements see Appendix III.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

SCHEDULE "G."

Report on transfer to British hospitals of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for further continuous treatment.

The Overseas Military Forces of Canada were desirous of closing their Orpington and Petrograd hospitals on the 15th August and it was necessary to make immediate arrangements in other institutions for the accommodation of about 100 officers and men, who were receiving treatment in these hospitals. Unless this could be done very heavy expense to the Government of Canada, for the maintenance of these hospitals with only a limited number of patients, would result.

Before leaving England I, therefore, arranged that all patients, who were to be left in England by the O.M.F.C., should be transferred to a hospital at Shepherd's Bush, London, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Pensions. The officers are being retired and men discharged, but they will be taken on by this department as from the date of retirement or discharge and put on pay and allowances by the Board of Pension Commissioners. This is only a temporary measure.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

SCHEDULE "H."

Report on procedure respecting discharge of Blinded Canadians in England, and their subsequent transfer to Canada.

It was the custom of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada to take over a man who had undergone training at St. Dunstan's, as soon as his training was completed and place him in a hospital where all was strange to him, pending his return to Canada. He might remain there for weeks. Further, married men were not allowed to return to Canada with their wives, as all blinded soldiers were returned on hospital ships. At Captain Baker's instance a conference on these matters was held with the Deputy Minister, O.M.F.C., and the following letter was subsequently sent by me to the Deputy Minister:—

With reference to the marginally noted subject and our conference regarding the same on the first instant, Captain Baker of this Department has secured the information required, and it is requested that your approval may be given to the following arrangements which were under discussion.

Attached hereto is a complete list of the officers and men at present undergoing training at St. Dunstan's and who are still on your strength. The list has been divided into two sections, one containing the names of all those officers and men who will be returning to Canada alone, and the other the names of those officers and men who will be accompanied by their wives, or wives and children. The list is further subdivided according to the months of the year in which course is likely to be completed, and at which times the men in question may be returned to Canada. The dates of completion of courses as given are estimated as closely as possible after due consideration of all factors, and it may happen in a small percentage of cases that arrangements for return will be requested slightly before or slightly after the dates given due to unforeseen contingencies. It may also happen that some men after further consideration will decide to take their discharge in England, in which case the Government of Canada will be relieved of the responsibility for their return at any time in the future.

With regard to the arrangements to be made for all members of the forces herein concerned it is proposed, subject to your approval, as follows:—

- (a) That all Canadian blinded soldiers who have been transferred from hospitals in England to St. Dunstan's for training should be considered as entirely convalescent and left under the supervision of the St. Dunstan's authorities until such time as actual passage to Canada has been secured.
- (b) That for single men passages on hospital ships will be quite satisfactory as in the past, but that after the service of the hospital ships has been discontinued first class passages on regular liners should be provided. This last provision is considered necessary in view of the fact that these men will experience considerable difficulty in the cramped and inconvenient quarters provided for second and third class passages. Deck space is negligible, and various obstacles in passages, etc., render it difficult for the men to find their way about.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

- (c) That where necessary escorts should be provided, but that as far as possible the services of other returning soldiers should be utilized. One sighted escort should accompany two or three blinded soldiers. In cases where the blinded soldiers are married their wives should be considered as escorts, and first class passages provided in each case. Where a returning soldier is utilized as an escort it is suggested that a lump sum of say \$25 be granted to him.

Arrangements are being made to have St. Dunstan's forward notification as to the earliest possible date on which each passage should be provided, and if you could arrange to advise this office as to the actual date on which a man or men should be prepared to travel by train to the point of embarkation, the St. Dunstan's authorities will see that the man or men are present to take the proper boat or train at the time specified by your office. Communications in this connection will be sent to you through this office, to which your replies should also be addressed.

I am assured that Sir Arthur Pearson and his staff are ready to co-operate in every way possible in order that arrangements for Canadian blinded soldiers may be as complete and convenient as possible until such times as they are due to be transferred from the precincts of St. Dunstan's to their boat.

Your consideration of the above will be much appreciated, and it is hoped that the outline of arrangements as submitted may meet with your approval.

No reply was received by me to the above communication, but I believe that the arrangements outlined will be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

SCHEDULE "I."

Report on proposed reciprocal arrangements with the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and France.

In accordance with instructions received from the Deputy Minister, I entered into negotiations with the above Governments. Attached are copies of two letters—one to the High Commissioner for Australia and the other to Lieutenant-General Baron Corvisart, Chief of the French Military Mission in England. A letter similar to that sent to the High Commissioner for Australia was sent to the New Zealand authorities.

In each case the proposals have been sent to the Governments concerned, and a request has been made that the replies be forwarded direct to Ottawa.

To the High Commissioner for Australia, London.

July 14, 1919.

Referring to my interview with General Sir Reginald Howse and later with Mr. Box, I am directed on behalf of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to submit the following proposal, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council at Ottawa.

2. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has been empowered by the Government of Canada to give treatment and training to ex-members of the forces of any of the Dominions, and, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, to make arrangements with the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions for reciprocal treatment.

3. I enclose for your information copy of the Order in Council, P.C. 387, dated February 24, 1919, and I would direct your attention especially to Clauses 1, 2, and 3.

4. It is anticipated that from time to time ex-members of the Canadian Forces may settle in Australia and also that ex-members of the Australian Forces may settle in Canada. It is very desirable that each Government be empowered by the other to give to such men medical care and treatment should they suffer a recurrence of a war disability, and be unable to continue employment as a result of war service.

5. I am directed to propose that any ex-members of the Canadian or Australian Forces resident in the country of the other be granted by each Government treatment or vocational training, or the renewal of, or repairs to, artificial appliances, if the same are required as a result of war service.

6. It is not proposed that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment shall charge the Government of Australia any overhead expenses such as the salary or portion of the salary of its regular medical or vocational officers, as these officers would necessarily be employed whether ex-members of the Australian Forces received treatment or training or not. But in

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

the treatment of individual cases where the Department has no regular representative and local practitioners are employed on a schedule of pay according to work done it would be necessary to make this a charge against the Government of Australia as it is made a special charge against this Department. It is submitted that similar arrangements might be made by the Government of Australia.

7. With regard to the supply, renewals of, or repairs to artificial limbs, including minor orthopaedic appliances, it may be stated that the Department has established an Artificial Limb Factory in Toronto, with fitting depots in all the principal centres throughout Canada. The Department will be prepared to treat ex-members of the Australian Forces requiring artificial appliances, or the repair of those which have already been supplied, at cost price, subject to similar arrangements being made by the Government of Australia.

8. The procedure in Canada is as follows:—

- (a) The country is divided into eleven districts.
- (b) At the Headquarters of each District there is a District Medical Director and Staff, a District Vocational Officer and Staff.
- (c) The medical service is further sub-divided by the appointment of Medical Officers in each town of any size in each Unit.
- (d) When a discharged soldier or sailor falls ill he is directed either by the Local Branch of the Returned Soldier Commission or of the Great War Veterans or other Veterans' Association to apply to the nearest Medical Officer of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. If it is apparent that the man requires immediate treatment for what appears to be a war disability the local Medical Officer can give the treatment or order the man to hospital.
- (e) Immediately a man reports to the local Medical Officer for treatment, that officer communicates with the District Medical Director in order to obtain particulars concerning the man's medical history while in the service.
- (f) If it is found that the disability from which the man is suffering is a result of war service he is then placed on pay and allowances exactly the same as he received when on active service, except that in lieu of Patriotic Fund allowances the Government pays a stated sum according to the size of the man's family. These allowances are continued as long as the man requires treatment which prevents him from following a gainful occupation.
- (g) If a discharged soldier or sailor requires occasional treatment such as dressing of a wound, massage, removal of pieces of shrapnel, etc., which do not require him to stop his civilian occupation he may attend at the office of the Medical Officer according to direction and receive such treatment or medicine as he may require. An allowance of \$1 for each such treatment may be granted providing the patient suffers a financial loss by such attendance.
- (h) When a man considers himself to be a subject for Vocational re-education owing to his being unable to return to his previous occupation because of war disability he can apply to the District Vocational Officer in the locality in which he resides.
- (i) If it is found by a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board that the man is eligible for re-training a report is forwarded to the Head Office of the Department at Ottawa and on the approval of the recommendation of the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board the man is granted a course of training and is placed on pay and allowances according to a scale set by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.
- (j) The entire organization for both treatment and training is carried out by the District Officials who make their reports monthly to the Head Office in Ottawa.
- (k) In the case of a man who requires re-treatment if it is found that there are no medical documents available in the District a telegram is despatched by the District Medical Director to the Director of Medical Services at Ottawa and the documents are obtained from Militia Headquarters or from the Office of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

9. It is anticipated that all those who break down as a result of war service will be pensioners, though the pension will probably be less than that allowed for total disability. If a man is in Hospital, or is otherwise unable to follow a gainful occupation on account of the treatment he is receiving for a war disability, it is submitted that he should be paid allowances equal to those paid to other men who are receiving treatment, in the same hospital or in similar circumstances. In Canada a man undergoing treatment as an in-patient is paid the difference between the pension he is receiving and the amount he received while on active service, including allowances for his wife and family, as set forth in Clause 16 of the enclosed Order in Council. The Department would be prepared to pay any ex-members of the Australian Forces undergoing treatment the same rates, debiting the Australian Government with the amounts so paid. In order that ex-members of the Canadian Forces receiving treatment from the Australian Government may be put on a similar basis to ex-members of the Australian Forces it is submitted that it would be desirable for the Australian Government to follow the Canadian practice and to debit the Canadian Government with any amounts paid in this connection.

10. It is not probable that any ex-members of the Forces will require re-training owing to their being unable to follow their previous occupations because of war disability, but in the event of any such men presenting themselves for training, and it being deemed necessary to give training, it is suggested that pay and allowances authorized in Canada be paid to any ex-members of the Australian Forces, and the pay and allowances authorized in Australia to any ex-members of the Canadian Forces, when resident in the country of the other. The pay and allowances granted in Canada are set forth in Clauses 4 to 15 of the enclosed Order in Council. In fixing the amount to be paid it would be necessary to ascertain the pension a man is receiving and then to augment the amount to the re-training allowances.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

11. As no medical documents will be available when a man presents himself for treatment or training the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will cable the Department to be indicated by the Government of Australia, using the Government Code, requesting authority for treatment or training which the Officers of the Department may deem necessary. Should, however, the man be in such a state of health as to require immediate treatment this will be given without waiting for authority. It is suggested that a similar course might be followed by the Government of Australia.

12. It is suggested that accounts be made up three-monthly, at the end of March, June, September and December.

13. The telegraphic address of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is "MILHOSCOM, Ottawa".

14. On hearing from you that the proposals outlined in this letter, with such modifications as you may deem necessary, are acceptable to the Government of Australia, I will transmit them to the Honourable the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

JULY 28, 1919.

*To Lieut.-Genl. Baron Corvisart, Chief of the French Military Mission, French Embassy,
Albert Gate, London, S.W.1.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., stating that you have forwarded my letter of the 14th inst. to the Ministry of War in Paris, drawing attention to the main principles and provisions of the scheme suggested and to the prime importance attaching to the solution of the problems therein discussed.

2. In order that you may be better able to advise the Ministry of War, I have the honour to furnish the following information.

3. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has been empowered by the Government of Canada to give treatment and training to ex-members of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, to make arrangements with the Government of any of His Majesty's Allies for reciprocal treatment.

4. I enclose for your information copy of the Order in Council, P.C. 387, dated February 24th, 1919, and I would direct your attention especially to Clauses 1, 3 and 4.

5. It is anticipated that from time to time ex-members of the Canadian Forces may settle in France, and also that ex-members of the French Forces may settle in Canada. Further, there were a number of French reservists resident in Canada at the outbreak of war, who re-joined the French Colours. It is very desirable that each Government be empowered by the other to give to such men medical care and treatment should they suffer a recurrence of a war disability, and be unable to continue employment as a result of war service.

6. I am directed to propose that any ex-members of the Canadian or French Forces resident in the country of the other be granted by each Government treatment or vocational training, or the renewal of, or repairs to, artificial appliances, if the same are required as a result of war service.

7. It is not proposed that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment shall charge the Government of France any overhead expenses such as the salary or portion of the salary of its regular medical or vocational officers, as these officers would necessarily be employed whether ex-members of the French Forces received treatment or training or not. But in the treatment of individual cases where the department has no regular representative and local practitioners are employed on a schedule of pay according to the work done it would be necessary to make this a charge against the Government of France as it is made a special charge against this department. It is submitted that similar arrangements might be made by the Government of France.

8. With regard to the supply, renewals of, or repairs to artificial limbs, including minor orthopaedic appliances, it may be stated that the department has established an artificial limb factory in Toronto, with fitting depots in all the principal centres throughout Canada. The department will be prepared to treat ex-members of the French Forces requiring artificial appliances, or the repair of those which have already been supplied, at cost price, subject to similar arrangements being made by the Government of France.

9. The procedure in Canada is as follows:—

- (a) The Country is divided into eleven Districts.
- (b) At the Headquarters of each District there is a District Medical Director and Staff, a District Vocational Officer and Staff.
- (c) The medical service is further sub-divided by the appointment of medical officers in each town of any size in each unit.
- (d) When a discharged soldier or sailor falls ill he is directed by the Local Branch of the Returned Soldier Commission, or of the Great War Veterans or other Veterans' Association, to apply to the nearest medical officer of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. If it is apparent that the man requires immediate treatment for what appears to be a war disability, the medical officer can give the treatment or order the man to hospital.
- (e) Immediately a man reports to the local medical officer for treatment, that officer communicates with the District Medical Director in order to obtain particulars concerning the man's medical history while in the service.
- (f) If it is found that the disability from which the man is suffering is a result of war service, he is then placed on pay and allowances exactly the same as he received when on active service, except that in lieu of Patriotic Fund allowances the Government pays a stated sum according to the size of the man's family. These allowances are continued as long as the man requires treatment which prevents him from following a gainful occupation.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

- (g) If a discharged soldier or sailor requires occasional treatment such as dressing of a wound, massage, removal of pieces of shrapnel, etc., which do not require him to stop his civilian occupation he may attend at the office of the Medical Officer according to direction and receive such treatment or medicine as he may require. An allowance of \$1 for each such treatment may be granted providing the patient suffers a financial loss by such attendance.
- (h) When a man considers himself to be a subject for vocational re-education owing to his being unable to return to his previous occupation because of war disability he can apply to the District Vocational Officer in the locality in which he resides.
- (i) If it is found by a Disabled Soldiers' Training Board that the man is eligible for re-training a report is forwarded to the Head Office of the Department at Ottawa and on the approval of the recommendation of the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board the man is granted a course of training and is placed on pay and allowances according to a scale set by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.
- (j) The entire organization for both treatment and training is carried out by the District Officials, who make their reports monthly to the Head office in Ottawa.
- (k) In the case of a man who requires re-treatment if it is found that there are no medical documents available in District a telegram is despatched by the District Medical Director to the Director of Medical Services at Ottawa and the documents are obtained from Militia Headquarters or from the Office of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

10. It is anticipated that most of those who break down as a result of war service will be pensioners, though the pension will probably be less than that allowed for total disability. If a man is in hospital, or is otherwise unable to follow a gainful occupation on account of the treatment he is receiving for a war disability, it is submitted that he should be paid allowances equal to those paid to other men who are receiving treatment in the same hospital or in similar circumstances. In Canada a man undergoing treatment as an in-patient is paid the difference between the pension he is receiving and the amount he received while on Active Service, including allowances for his wife and family, as set forth in Clause 16 of the enclosed Order in Council. The Department would be prepared to pay any ex-members of the French Forces undergoing treatment the same rates, debiting the French Government with the amounts so paid. In order that ex-members of the Canadian Forces receiving treatment from the French Government may be put on a similar basis to ex-members of the French Forces it is submitted that it would be desirable for the French Government to follow the Canadian practice and to debit the Canadian Government with any amounts paid in this connection.

11. It is submitted that in the event of any ex-members of the forces who may require re-training owing to their being unable to follow their previous occupations because of war disability presenting themselves for training, and it being deemed necessary to give training, the pay and allowances authorized in Canada be paid to any ex-members of the French Forces, and the pay and allowances authorized in France to any ex-members of the Canadian Forces, when resident in the country of the other. The pay and allowances granted in Canada are set forth in Clauses 4 to 15 of the enclosed Order in Council. In fixing the amount to be paid it would be necessary to ascertain the pension a man is receiving and then to augment the amount to the re-training allowances.

12. As no medical documents will be available when a man presents himself for treatment or training the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will communicate with the Consul-General, Montreal, requesting authority for treatment or training which the Officers of the Department may deem necessary. Should, however, the man be in such a state of health as to require immediate treatment this will be given without waiting for authority. It is suggested that a similar course might be followed by the Government of France.

13. It is suggested that accounts be made up three-monthly, at the end of March, June, September and December.

14. The telegraphic address of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is "Milhoscom, Ottawa."

15. On hearing from you that the proposals outlined in this letter, with such modification as you may deem necessary, are acceptable to the Government of France, I will transmit them to the Honourable the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Respectfully submitted

E. H. SCAMMELL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

SCHEDULE J.

Report on the Corps of Commissionaires and the Veterans' Corps.

In accordance with the letter of the Deputy Minister of the 2nd June, and with previous instructions received by me on the subject, I made an investigation into the work of the Corps of Commissionaires and another organization, run on somewhat similar lines, known as the Veterans' Corps, the head offices of which are situated in London. The object of this investigation was to ascertain how far it would be possible to operate a Corps of Commissionaires in Canada working independently or established under the direction and control of this Department.

CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.

The Corps of Commissionaires was founded in 1859. Every man joining the Corps must be in good health, unless he has been wounded in war. He must deposit in the Savings Bank of the Corps £5 to £25 according to rank. There is an entrance fee of £2 10s. and a monthly payment of 10s. 3d. made up as follows:—

Clothing..	7	0
General Fund..		1
Sick Fund..	1	6
Total..	10	3

There is no guaranteed employment to members of the Corps, though the majority obtain permanent work. The corps undertakes to provide men for all kinds of work, permanent and temporary. A fidelity guarantee is given to employers of from £25 to £50 but the employer must prosecute in case of defalcation. In case of sickness a substitute is provided.

Single men live in barracks, unless living with their employers, but messing there is optional. The cost of lodging is from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per week. The rates for messing are: for breakfast, 10d; dinner, 1s. 3d.; tea, 10d.; total, 2s. 11d. per diem. The weekly expenses for all corps payments, including 1s. to Savings Bank, 2s. for ordinary charges of all kinds are from 27s. to 30s including cost of messing and lodging, though the above prices are subject to alteration according to market rates.

The uniform and equipment of commissionaires is provided out of the Clothing Fund to which each man contributes 7s. per calendar month.

The sick and burial fund provides for a weekly allowance of 12s. for three months; 8s. for the next three months, and 6s. for the next six months.

If a commissionaire requires hospital care, the hospital charges are paid by the Corps.

A commissionaire is buried by the Corps, or a funeral allowance of £4 is granted if undertaken privately.

Every man of the Corps when joining, if a pensioner must deposit £5 in the Savings Bank; if a Reservist £5, if single, £25 if married. Interest is paid at the rate of 3 per cent.

From the 1st January to 30th May, 1919, over 3,000 applications for membership were made to the Corps of which scarcely 10 per cent were accepted and taken on.

The Corps itself is maintained by annual subscribers; by donations; (£10 for life governorship) and 10s. yearly by all employers.

VETERANS' CORPS.

The Veterans' Corps is an organization similar to the Corps of Commissionaires, but with less stringent rules. It is affiliated with the Veterans' Club. Enrolment costs five guineas, with an annual subscription of 5s.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

Uniform, which is not compulsory but practically necessary, costs either £8 4s. 6d. (cloth) or £7 7s. (serge). In addition a deposit of £1 as a guarantee of good conduct and compliance with the rules of the Corps must be paid at the time of enrolment. This deposit, or the balance, if any deductions have been made from it, will be returned on a man's resignation or death.

The Veterans' Corps was founded in 1908. Doctor, dentist and solicitor are provided free. There is reduction made on the provision of artificial teeth. Cases of misconduct or defalcation come before the Committee. There has been no case for the past two years.

Before admission to membership careful inquiry is made into the character of the man. There is absolutely no guarantee of employment.

I discussed the suggestion, which has been made by various people in Canada that a Corps of Commissionaires should be formed in Canada with the son and successor of the founder, Major F. E. Walter, M.V.O., Commanding Officer, and Major J. H. Redstone, Assistant Adjutant of the Corps of Commissionaires, and Major Arthur Haggard, Chairman of the Veterans' Corps. I saw these three gentlemen separately but the opinions expressed were identical, that such an organization in Canada would be very unlikely to succeed. It was pointed out that failure would be assured if any Government Department undertook the supervision. The success of the two organizations in England has been largely due to the fact that they have been entirely free from Government supervision and control. It was further pointed out that the class of men suitable for enrolment, i.e., the old soldier, is not found to any extent in Canada. At the same time it was recommended that if the G.W.V.A. or the Army and Navy Veterans' Association desire to create an organization overlooking the management it might be a success in such centres as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, or Vancouver.

Major Walter informed me that he had received numerous letters from various people in Canada, and that he had forwarded reports and particulars of the Corps of Commissionaires. Where his opinion had been asked he had stated definitely that he did not think an organization of this kind would be a success in Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SCAMMELL.

APPENDIX II.

P.C. 2025.*

Acceptance and confirmation by the Privy Council of Canada of the arrangements made with the Imperial Authorities.

Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy Governor General on the 30th September, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th September, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, submitting as follows:—

In May, 1919, Mr. E. H. Scammell, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was instructed to proceed to England in order to discuss with the Imperial Authorities certain reciprocal arrangements for the treatment and training of ex-members of the Imperial Forces in Canada and of the Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Scammell carried with him a letter of introduction from Your Excellency to the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary. He was instructed that any agreements he might make would be subject to Your Excellency's approval.

Acting on this authority negotiations were entered into with the Right Honourable the Minister of Pensions and the Right Honourable the Minister of Labour, and the following proposals were submitted:—

(a) That the pensions of disabled ex-members of the Imperial Forces, who were resident in Canada or the United States of America at the outbreak of the late war, also the pensions of the children and other dependents of such men and the pensions of the widows of deceased ex-members of the Imperial Forces so resident, be augmented to the Canadian scale of pensions at the expense of the Imperial Government provided that such men, their dependents or widows still reside in Canada or the United States of America.

(b) That the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be authorized to grant treatment and vocational training to ex-members of Imperial Forces resident in Canada or the United States of America, and to pay such ex-members of the Imperial Forces while undergoing treatment or training and to their dependents the same allowances as are paid to ex-members of the Canadian Forces. These payments are to be made at the expense of the Imperial Government.

(c) That treatment and training be given by the British Ministry of Pensions and the British Ministry of Labour to ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom, and that allowances at British rates be granted during the period of treatment or training by the Imperial authorities at the expense of the Government of Canada.

(d) That with regard to the provision, renewal and repair of artificial limbs and appliances the Imperial Government should deal with ex-members

* Re-enacted by Order in Council P.C. 2324, dated 21st November, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, 1919.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

of the Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom at the expense of the Government of Canada, and the Government of Canada should deal with ex-members of the Imperial Forces resident in Canada and the United States of America at the expense of the Imperial Government.

In pursuance of these negotiations, on the 16th July, 1919, the War Cabinet reached the following decision:—

“(a) Pre-war British residents in Canada and the United States who enlisted in the Imperial Forces or Reservists who rejoined from these countries should be allowed the option of taking pensions and allowances and medical treatment and training, and all other privileges, at the same rates and on the same terms as are provided by Canadian Orders in Council, in place of the rates of pensions, etc., accorded under Royal Warrants.

“(b) The Canadian Pensions Administration (the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment) be asked to undertake the investigation of claims to pension and the medical examination of disabled men in accordance with the principle and practices of Canadian Orders in Council relating to pensions, and to award pension on behalf of the British Government subject to confirmation by the Ministry of Pensions in each case. Provision for the necessary safeguards as to identification of beneficiaries required by the Appropriation Act; for the preservation of the responsibility of the Minister to Parliament; for the rendering of accounts by the Canadian authorities; and other details of the arrangement to be agreed with the Treasury.

“(c) Similar arrangements should be sanctioned with other self-governing Dominions.”

The Minister recommends that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be authorized to conclude and put into effect arrangements with the Ministries of Pensions and Labour regarding the treatment and training of ex-members of the Imperial Forces in Canada and the United States and the treatment and training of Canadian Forces in the United Kingdom, and that the Board of Pensions Commissioners for Canada be authorized to conclude and put into effect through the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, arrangements with the Ministry of Pensions regarding payment of pensions to ex-members of the Imperial Forces and their dependents in Canada and the United States, in accordance with the decision of the War Cabinet dated the 16th July, 1919, and with the understanding reached by the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment with the two Ministries referred to.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX III.

Schedule 1. Circular issued by Ministry of Pensions after approval by the Privy Council of Canada and the Imperial Authorities of the Agreement between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (Canada) and the Ministries of Pensions and Labour (England) as per Appendix 1.

Reg. No. M.S. 7 Gen. 49.

Circular 191

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

WESTMINSTER HOUSE, MILBANK,

LONDON, S.W.1., 22nd October, 1919.

Provision of Medical Treatment, and Training with or without concurrent Treatment, and Supply of Artificial Limbs and Appliances to a man discharged from the Canadian Forces.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to state, for the information of your committee, that he has arranged with the Canadian authorities that the provision made for necessary medical and surgical treatment or concurrent treatment and training, in the case of men discharged from the British Forces shall be extended to men discharged from the British Forces shall be extended to men discharged from the Canadian Forces who are residing in the United Kingdom. The arrangement also extends to the provision of spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and of Artificial Limbs and Appliances including legs, arms, trusses, artificial eyes, orthopaedic boots, etc.

The Minister is confident that he may rely upon the co-operation and assistance of Local War Pension Committees in this connection, and I am accordingly to acquaint you with the procedure which it will be necessary to follow.

(1) When a man discharged from the Canadian Forces applies to a War Pensions Committee for the treatment or for the supply, repair, or renewal of an artificial limb or appliance, the Committee will follow the procedure prescribed in respect of a British pensioner (including reference to Medical Referee where necessary) up to the point at which they would ordinarily take steps for the actual provision of the treatment or the supply or repair of the appliance or his admission to a hospital or limb-fitting centre for this purpose. At this stage they will report the case to the Board of Pensions Commissioners for Canada, 103, Oxford Street, London, W. 1, forwarding a copy of the medical certificate, if any. The Board will then advise the Committee whether the man is eligible under Canadian regulations. If he is, the Committee will arrange for what is required on the same lines as if the man were a British pensioner. *In any case, however, in which the provision of treatment is deemed to be urgent*, the War Pensions Committee should act upon the Medical certificate forthwith, and at the same time notify the Board of Pensions Commissioners that they have done so and await the Board's further instructions. Where treatment or the supply, repair or renewal of an appliance is not recommended the Local Committee should also report the fact to the Board of Pension Commissioners. When a man is supplied with spectacles or glass eyes, or is sent to a special Aural Board for examination, the case should be reported to the Ministry of Pensions (Appliance Branch).

(2) In advising the Committee of the man's eligibility, the Board of Pension Commissioners will also furnish particulars regarding the man's pension, *the pro-*

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

ment of which will continue to be made to him direct by the Board while he is under treatment. The Board will also supply particulars of the man's dependants. If the man, while under treatment, or while awaiting institutional treatment, is unable to work at a remunerative occupation and his pension is less than the total amount which would be payable to him and his family by way of treatment allowances under the Royal Warrant, the Committee should *supplement* the payment to the man so as to bring it up to the equivalent of full treatment allowances.

In any case in which the War Pensions Committee is advised by the Board of Pension Commissioners that a man is still in receipt of Army pay and allowances the Committee should arrange for the provision of necessary treatment but should not supplement the payment to or in respect of the man or his family.

(3) In any case in which the man is able to work while under treatment or while awaiting the supply, repair or renewal of a limb or appliance, he may be compensated for loss of remunerative time in the same manner as a British pensioner.

(4) When the medical certificate contains a recommendation that General Practitioner Treatment should be provided, the Committee should ascertain whether the man is eligible for this form of treatment under the National Insurance Acts. In any case in which the Committee is advised by the Insurance Committee that the man is not so eligible they should make arrangements with a Local Practitioner for this form of treatment to be provided and satisfy themselves that the charges are reasonable.

(5) In cases of tuberculosis if the man is ineligible for Sanatorium Benefit by reason of not being insured, the War Pensions Committee should request the Insurance Committee to make arrangements for the provision of the necessary treatment on behalf of, and at the cost of, the War Pensions Committee, subject to recovery as provided in paragraph 6.

(6) When treatment, or the supply, repair, or renewal of a limb or appliance has been arranged, the Committee should forward to the Board of Pension Commissioners a statement showing the payment (if any) which will be made by them, and stating also the charges being incurred in respect of the cost of treatment, etc. When treatment terminates, or the limb or appliance has been supplied or repaired, the Committee should likewise inform the Board. (In the case of treatment the notification should be on forms M.S.D. 6 and M.S.D. 7, suitably adapted.) The Board will then re-imburse the Committee the whole of the expenditure incurred by them on the man's account. The cost of artificial limbs, mechanical chairs, etc., ordered and paid for otherwise than by the War Pensions Committees should not be included in the accounts submitted by them to the Board; such expenses will be recovered by the Ministry direct from the Board. This also applies as regards spectacles and glass eyes.

(7) The foregoing arrangements for treatment apply also to concurrent treatment and training, which should be provided in accordance with the procedure outlined in the neostyled circular of the 21st August, 1919, or any modification thereof. Industrial or agricultural training will be provided on similar lines by the Ministry of Labour. Applicants whose cases have been investigated under Circular 71 or the neostyled circular dated June, 1919 (registered number 5188) should, if eligible under those circulars, be referred to the Divisional Director of Industrial Training or the County Agricultural Executive Committee in accordance with the arrangements shown in the above-mentioned circular of the 21st August, 1919. Particulars of the payments they are receiving from the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada should be furnished, and the Local Committee should not pay any allowances to them.

(8) In any case in which it is brought to the notice of the War Pensions Committee that a man discharged from the Canadian Forces has been certified to be insane, they should communicate with the Board of Pension Commissioners, furnishing all particulars available.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

(9) Any case of refusal of treatment should be reported by the Committee to the Board of Pension Commissioners, explaining the action taken by the Committee with a view to persuading the man to accept, and stating the reasons given by the man for refusal. The Board of Pensions Commissioners will advise the War Pensions Committee of any action they desire taken in the matter.

(10) The death of a man discharged from the Canadian Forces, if it comes under the notice of the Local Committee, should be reported to the Board of Pensions Commissioners who will take whatever further action is appropriate to provide for the payment (if authorized by Canadian Regulations) of any funeral expenses.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CRYSTAL,

Secretary.

The Secretary.

Local War Pensions Committee.

Schedule 2. Printed Circular No. 71, dated April, 1919, Neostyled Circular No. 5188, dated June, 1919, and Neostyled Circular of the 21st August, 1919, referred to in Paragraph 7 of the foregoing Circular No 194.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Westminster House, Millbank, S.W.1., April, 1918.

TRAINING OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS DISCHARGED IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to inform you that it has been decided, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury, to extend the privilege of training provided under Article 6 of the Royal Warrant to disabled soldiers of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada who are recommended by the Canadian Pensions and Claims Board for discharge in England on the ground that they have homes and relatives in the United Kingdom, or other adequate reasons for remaining in this country after discharge and are not likely to become chargeable to public funds as paupers.

Arrangements have been made whereby the London War Pensions Committee will investigate and report to the Minister of Pensions on the case of each disabled Canadian soldier whom the Canadian Pensions and Claims Board propose to discharge in this country. If, on receipt of the committee's recommendations, the minister considers that the man may properly be accepted for training at the expense of the ministry, he will notify the Canadian Pensions and Claims Board accordingly, in order that the man may receive his final discharge in England. The case will then be referred to the Local War Pensions Committee for the area in which the man intends to reside in this country, and they should arrange for his training in accordance with the procedure regularly adopted in the case of disabled sailors and soldiers of the British Imperial Forces. The question of eligibility for assistance will not arise in these cases and Local Committees should not arrange for the training of any disabled Canadian soldier whose case is not notified to them in the manner above indicated.

A Canadian soldier who is admitted to training will be entitled to the same benefits as those provided for discharged men of the Imperial Forces who receive training under the Royal Warrant, but the procedure of payment will be different. The man's pension will continue to be paid by the Canadian authorities and will not be suspended during the period of instruction; the Local Committee who arrange the training will instead pay the man a weekly allowance which, together with his pension,

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

will amount to the allowance to which a disabled man of corresponding rank in the Imperial Forces would be entitled under Instruction 34 during training. This weekly allowance will, in the ordinary way, be subject to reduction by the amount of any wages which the man may earn during his course of training.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MATTHEW NATHAN,

Secretary.

The Secretary, Local War Pensions Committee.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Westminster House, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, June, 1919.

Ref. No. 5188.

TRAINING OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS DISCHARGED IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to refer to Circular 71, which authorizes the provision of vocational training for disabled Canadian soldiers who are recommended by the Canadian Pensions and Claims Board for discharge in this country.

I am to inform you that it has been decided that Canadian soldiers who were discharged in England prior to the issue of that circular may also be given training under the Royal Warrant. In their cases, however, the usual procedure, whereby the London War Pensions Committee investigate and report to the minister, will not be practicable except for men resident in the area of that Committee. Where a man is resident in another area and desires training, he will be asked by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada to fill up Form T.R. (Canada) and return it to that department. The particulars as to amount of pension, disability, etc., will be completed and the form returned to the man with the request that he apply to his Local War Pensions Committee. The Local War Pensions Committee should then satisfy themselves according to the usual procedure (including reference to the Medical Referee) that the applicant fulfils the ordinary conditions of eligibility for training under the warrant, and when so satisfied should make arrangements for his training in the usual way. Maintenance allowances during training so arranged should be paid in accordance with the procedure outlined in the last paragraph of Circular 71.

Where training is arranged for Canadian soldiers discharged prior to the issue of Circular 71 it is requested that local committees notify the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, British Branch, 103, Oxford Street, W.1, of the dates of the commencement and termination of the training.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS, WESTMINSTER HOUSE.

F. WILKINSON,

Advisor on Training.

The Secretary, Local War Pensions Committee.

16675.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

ADVANCE CIRCULAR,

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS, WESTMINSTER HOUSE,

MIDDELBANK, S.W.1., August 21, 1919

TRAINING (WITH OR WITHOUT CONCURRENT TREATMENT.)

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Pensions to advert to the circular of July 24, 1919, regarding the transfer of the training of disabled men to the Ministry of Labour.

As was explained in the Circular (No. 15168) of February 20, 1919, on the same subject, it has been decided that while disabled men who are capable of training under normal conditions will be dealt with by the Ministry of Labour, there will be reserved to the Ministry of Pensions all cases in which the man's condition makes treatment still a primary consideration, and where such treatment as is required would interfere unduly with the man's training.

Discrimination between those cases which will be referred to the Ministry of Labour and those, on the other hand, which will be dealt with by the Ministry of Pensions, will be the duty of the Medical Referee, and the necessary instructions have been given to him as to the certificate to be supplied.

For the information of your committee, the following particulars are given as to the two classes of cases:

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS CASES.

Disabled men of the following classes will be dealt with by the Ministry of Pensions:

- (1) Men requiring treatment such as would interfere with regular attendance at a continuous course of training on ordinary industrial lines;
- (2) Men who are likely to break down or have broken down in training or employment under ordinary industrial conditions;
- (3) Men whose concurrent treatment and training necessitates that they reside in a convalescent centre; and
- (4) Men whose disability is such as to make it impossible or undesirable for them to be trained or employed in association with ordinary workmen, e.g., cases of severe facial injury, epilepsy, blindness or deafness.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR CASES.

Cases which will be dealt with by the Ministry of Labour are:—

- (1) Men who require no further medical treatment or supervision, and can, so far as their health is concerned, be absorbed in training or employment under ordinary industrial conditions; and
- (2) Men who can only require occasional treatment which will not interfere unduly with regular attendance at a course of industrial training.

The occasional medical treatment will be provided by the Ministry of Pensions. The Ministry of Labour will endeavour to secure that trainees who are found to require treatment shall take such treatment. The necessary arrangements for enabling the man to receive the treatment which he requires will be made by the Local War Pensions Committee in the ordinary way. The Ministry of Labour will continue payment of training allowances to men who receive treatment while continuing to undergo training, and treatment allowances will therefore not be payable.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

Cases of men who break down during the course of training under the Ministry of Labour will be notified by the Divisional Director of Training to the Local War Pensions Committee, and leave of absence from the course of training will be given to such men to undertake whatever treatment is necessary in accordance with the recommendation of the Medical Referee. If, however, the Medical Referee finds that treatment in such cases will last longer than three weeks the Local Committee should notify the Divisional Director of Training who will then suspend payment of training allowances and transfer the case to the Committee, which will thereafter provide whatever treatment is necessary and pay the allowances due under the Royal Warrant.

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING CASES.

The Local War Pension Committee will be responsible for ascertaining whether a disabled man is eligible and suitable for (a) training under ordinary industrial conditions or (b) concurrent treatment and training. For this purpose they will refer the man to the Medical Referee who will examine and classify him in accordance with instructions which have been sent to him, and will furnish the Local Committee with a certificate on form M.R. 3A. in duplicate. This form—of which specimens are enclosed and prints will be supplied as early as possible—supersedes and renders obsolete form M.R.3 and the usual fee of 5/- will be payable for a certificate thereon.

The conditions which qualify a man for concurrent treatment and training or for training under ordinary industrial conditions are set out under those respective headings below.

It is to be pointed out that under existing arrangements the provision of training, which cannot safely be dissociated from treatment, of discharged tuberculous men is a matter for the Ministry of Health, the department at present responsible for the treatment of such cases.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONCURRENT TREATMENT AND TRAINING.

Eligibility for admission to courses of concurrent treatment and training will be limited to men suffering from a disability attributable to or aggravated by service, who are found by the Medical Referee to be either unfit to follow their pre-war occupations or unable to follow them without diminution of earning capacity.

Men with non-attributable disabilities are not eligible, and in such cases clause (c) of the medical certificate (form M.R. 3a) should be struck out before the form is sent to the Medical Referee.

Cases which the Medical Referee finds should be given a course of concurrent treatment and training under the Ministry of Pensions will be provided for in the following ways:—

(1) Military orthopaedic hospitals are now being transferred from the War Office to the Ministry of Pensions. These hospitals are equipped with a limited number of workshops in which elementary training of various kinds is given to all cases susceptible of training. As soon, however, as the man's condition permits he will be evacuated, and according as his case requires will be transferred either to a course of training under the Minister of Labour with such occasional treatment as is alone necessary or to one of the convalescent centres under the Ministry of Pensions.

(2) Convalescent centres are being set up by the Ministry of Pensions in various parts of the Kingdom for all cases in which the man's condition requires that he should reside in an institution where he may undergo treatment and training concurrently under medical supervision. A centre capable of accommodating 600 men with

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

a possibility of considerable expansion will be opened very shortly at Blackpool and further centres are approaching completion. The dates of opening will be notified from time to time to Local Committees.

The Ministry will make such arrangements at the centres as will secure that the man's surroundings shall be as agreeable and home-like as possible. The living arrangements will be based on the most up-to-date experience of communal living. The individual will be interfered with as little as possible and his amusement and entertainment will be catered for.

During his stay in a centre, a man will be given such a thorough grounding in the technique of a new occupation as will fit him for learning it thoroughly with the Ministry of Labour when he no longer requires treatment. The training gained at the centre will be of such a nature that the value of the man as a wage-earner should be materially increased, even though he should not eventually take up that occupation. In other cases the man may learn the technique of an occupation in which he can become a wage-earner very shortly after he leaves the centre and in which he may earn more than an unskilled man in a better known trade.

This instruction will take place at one of these centres during the time in which the man is being treated for his disability. The amount of training for which a man is capable will be regulated in accordance with his physical ability and this will be decided by the Medical Specialist. In no case will training be carried out at the expense of treatment.

TRAINING FACILITIES IN CONVALESCENT CENTRES.

Training in the new occupations at the centres will be in the care of expert instructors who will be under the immediate supervision of a competent and experienced principal. The latest and most up-to-date methods of instruction will be followed and illustrations directly bearing upon the main industries will be graphically and scientifically given. It is intended to make the instruction from beginning to end practical, recreational, educational, and no pains will be spared to make the teaching as attractive as possible. With this object the workshops will be provided with up-to-date machinery and scientific apparatus. Experience has shown that training given in the methods which will be followed has always excited interest, and the men have made rapid progress when they themselves have conducted their own experiments and carefully noted and measured their results. A list of the occupations or professions in which training may be provided at the centres and notes thereon follow.

Preliminary courses of instruction will be arranged in the principles underlying mechanical and electrical engineering. These will enable men who have some knowledge of the various branches of these industries to qualify for more important positions in which a knowledge of scientific and technical principles is involved. Men will be specially trained as draughtsmen, electrical assistants, electrical attendants (e.g., in private mansions, workshops, and hotels), instrument makers, and electrical storemen. In the various woodwork shops men will be so trained as to enable them to become eligible for openings in factories, workshops, etc., where a knowledge of carpentry as applied to building is required. Instruction will also be given to men desirous of becoming qualified in the various sections of the furniture trades, e.g., cabinet and chairmaking, upholstery, carving and furniture design. A special course will be organized for men who desire to be trained as instructors of manual work and arrangements have been made for the men who pass the necessary examinations to have a diploma entitling them to teach.

The instruction given in the physical and chemical laboratories will be such as to qualify men for the more routine work of industrial chemistry. Special rooms will be fitted up for training men as dispensers, sanitary inspectors and photographers.

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

The workshops will also be equipped for the training of men for the leather goods trade; in the cutting and polishing of precious stones, and as designers in jewellery and stained glass work.

Men will also be trained in watch and clockmaking and repairing, and in the manufacture of mechanical models and toys.

For men desirous of taking up outdoor work instruction will be provided in horticulture, market gardening and poultry farming.

ALLOWANCES DURING CONCURRENT TREATMENT AND TRAINING.

The allowances payable while a man is undergoing a course of concurrent treatment and training will be the same as those granted in cases where treatment only is given. The instructions with regard to treatment allowances should therefore be followed. Any alterations consequent on the proposed new scales will be notified in due course.

The usual notifications of the commencement and termination of a course of concurrent treatment and training should be sent to the Pension Issue Office. Forms M.S.D. 6 and M.S.D. 7 should be used for this purpose. The termination and result of a course will be notified to a local committee by the superintendent of the centre on form T.R. 2B, adapted where necessary.

ELIGIBILITY FOR TRAINING UNDER ORDINARY INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, ETC.

The Ministry of Labour are empowered to provide training under ordinary industrial conditions, not only for disabled men qualified under the Royal Warrant as suffering from a disability attributable to or aggravated by service, but also for men discharged with a non-attributable disability, provided in each case that the man is medically certified to be (1) fit for the course proposed, and (2) either unfit to follow his pre-war occupation or unable to follow it without diminution of earning capacity.

The formal responsibilities therefore of the local committee in regard to the industrial training of disabled men are now limited to the following functions:—

(a) Ascertaining whether the medical conditions which render a man eligible for training are fulfilled, and supplying the Divisional Director of the Ministry of Labour (or in the case of Agricultural training, as defined below, the County Agricultural Executive Committee) with information on this point, including a copy of the Medical Referee's Certificate.

(b) Passing candidates forward to the local representative of the Ministry of Labour (or to the County Agricultural Executive Committee) and

(c) Supplying the local representative of the Ministry of Labour (or County Agricultural Executive Committee) with any information required in respect of men whom the Committee has placed in training prior to the transfer of responsibility.

The local committee will not be responsible for the payment of the man's travelling expenses after he has been referred to the Ministry of Labour or Board of Agriculture.

It is, moreover, for the Divisional Director of Industrial Training to advise individual men as to the course of training which they could suitably undertake.

The arrangements for interviewing and selecting candidates for training vary in the different areas, and the precise arrangements to be made by your Committee for sending forward disabled men who desire and are eligible for training should be ascertained from the Divisional Director of the Ministry of Labour.¹

Certain kinds of training are, however, provided, not by him but by the representatives of other departments:—

(1) *Agricultural Training*.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in England and Wales and the Board of Agriculture, Scotland, are responsible for providing

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

training in agriculture, including dairying, horticulture, market gardening, poultry farming, bee-keeping and tractor-driving, but not training in agricultural machinery, blacksmiths' work, harness-making, wheelwrights' work or vehicle-making. Disabled men in England, Wales and Scotland who desire training in agricultural industries should be referred to the Secretary of their County Agricultural Executive Committee. These committees are usually located in the county town, but the Middlesex Agricultural Executive Committee *which serves the county of London* also sits at The Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1. In any other case of doubt, the address can be obtained from the nearest employment exchange.

(2) *Professional Training*.—Training of ex-service men for the professions (e.g. solicitor, accountant, veterinary surgeon, etc.) and for posts of a managerial or consultative character in industry and commerce, is dealt with by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, and candidates of suitable educational attainments should be referred to the District Director of the Appointments Department.¹ A list of District Directors is attached. Training in ordinary commercial subjects, e.g. shorthand, book-keeping, etc., is dealt with by the Ministry of Labour (Divisional Director of Training) under the general scheme.

ALLOWANCES DURING TRAINING UNDER ORDINARY INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIVE TRAINING CONDITIONS.

The Committee are aware that as from the end of July, the Ministry of Labour took over the payment of allowances to men undergoing industrial training and introduced a new scale as an alternative to the Warrant Scale. The Government have under consideration a scale intended to supersede both. It is proposed that this scale shall come into operation as from the first pay-day after the 1st September, 1919, and particulars will be communicated to your Committee as soon as possible.

ALLOWANCES DURING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

In so far as this training is carried out at universities and places of higher education, the scheme of grants is administered by the Board of Education or the Scottish Education Department in conjunction with the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, but, whichever the controlling authority, the financial assistance given will be based upon a scheme which takes into consideration the individual circumstances of each case. For further particulars reference should be made to the District Director of the Appointments Department.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CHRYSTAL,

Secretary.

The Secretary,

Local War Pensions Committee.

* The addresses appended to the circular of the 24th ultimo require alteration as follows:—
Midlands—Mr. Alderman James, 75, New Street, Birmingham.
South Western—Mr. W. Pullinger, 39, Roundstone Street, Trowbridge.
South Western—Mr. S. C. Dunn, 10, The Crescent, Plymouth.
Ireland—Col. Crozier, 65, Merrion Square, Dublin.

* Applicants for training in forestry should be referred to the divisional director, but there are at present very few vacancies for disabled men in forestry.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX.

APPOINTMENTS DEPARTMENT.

*District Directorates.**Head Office and Address.**Counties included.*

PERTH—

Queen's Hotel, Leonard Street..... Perth, Inverness, Argyll, Aberdeen, Forfar, Elgin, Fife, Clackmannan, Kincardine, Ross and Cromarty, Caithness, Nairn, Banff, Kinross, Stirling, The Isles.

EDINBURGH—

Balmoral Hotel, Princess Street..... Linlithgow, Haddington, Roxbrough, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, Lanark (with all Glasgow area), Selkirk, Edinburgh, Berwick, Dumfries, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles.

MANCHESTER—

4, Cathedral Gates..... Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Isle of Man, Cheshire.

CARDIFF—

Springfield House, Queen Street..... Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Cardigan, Monmouth, Anglesey, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Flint, Brecknock, Radnor, Glamorgan, Pembroke.

LEEDS—

Hotel de Ville..... Northumberland, Durham, N. Riding, E. Riding and W. Riding (Yorks).

NOTTINGHAM—

Lecture Hall, Castle Gate..... Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Rutland.

BIRMINGHAM—

111, New Street..... Worcester, Gloucester, Oxford, Hereford, Salop, Warwick, Buckingham, Berks, Stafford.

EXETER—

2 and 3, Higher Summerlands..... Cornwall, Somerset, Hants, Devon, Wilts, Dorset.

CAMBRIDGE—

16, Hills Road..... Norfolk, Northampton, Huntingdon, Hertford, Suffolk, Cambridge, Bedford, Essex.

LONDON—

Horrex's Hotel, Strand, W.C..... London, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, Aldershot Command.

DUBLIN—

64 and 65, Merrion Square..... All Ireland except Ulster.

BELFAST—

Grand Central Hotel, Royal Avenue..... Ulster.

Schedule 3. Letter from the Ministry of Labour (Training Department), and Memorandum No. 46 regarding the Training in the United Kingdom of Disabled ex-Members of the Canadian Forces, dated the 11th November, 1919, referred to therein.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR,

Training Department, St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster.

LONDON, S.W.1, 10th November, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Labour to refer to conferences which took place in July and August last between officers of this department and the assistant deputy minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment regarding the reciprocal arrangements to be made with the Canadian Government for the training of disabled ex-service men, and to say, for the information of Mr. Scammell, that the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

following authority has now been conveyed to Sir Robert Horne by the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury:—

(a) To make payment to the Canadian Government of sums expended by them in connection with the training in Canada of pre-war British residents in Canada and the U.S.A., who enlisted in the Imperial Forces or Reservists who rejoined from those countries, the payments to be made in such cases to be on the same scale as those paid to other persons similarly trained by the Canadian Government; the cost of the training to be recovered from the Imperial Government.

(b) To train, on behalf of the Canadian Government, discharged and disabled soldiers from the Canadian Forces resident in the United Kingdom, the payments to be made in such cases to be on the same scale as those paid to other persons similarly trained by the Minister of Labour, the cost of the training to be recovered from the Canadian Government.

I am to say that arrangements were made in September last for the necessary procedure to be instituted whereby the agreement made with the Canadian Government in this matter might become effective. I enclose herewith, for the information of Mr. Scammell, a copy of Memorandum No. 46, issued to all divisional directors of industrial training, on the subject, on the 11th September.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. O. MANN.

The Assistant Deputy Minister,
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment,
Ottawa.

Memorandum No. 46.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

To Divisional Directors of Industrial Training—Disabled Canadian Soldiers:

1. Under arrangements made with the Canadian Government for the reciprocal treatment of ex-members of the Canadian or the Imperial Forces, either in this country or in Canada and the U.S.A., Divisional Directors may deal with cases of discharged and disabled Canadian soldiers who apply for training on the same lines as those of the Imperial Forces, subject to the following procedure:—

2. Arrangements have been made whereby Local War Pensions Committees will investigate the cases of Canadian soldiers who have been approved for training by the Ministry of Pensions in order to certify to the Divisional Director (1) that the man in question was suffering from a disability at the date of his discharge which prevents him from following his pre-war occupation, and (2) the amount of the disability pension which is paid to the man by the Canadian authorities. Where a Canadian soldier applies direct to a Divisional Director for training, his case should be referred to the Local War Pensions Committee for information on these points. Cases (if any) of Canadian soldiers already in training should also be referred to the Local War Pensions Committee for this information.

3. As no machinery exists for stopping the pensions of disabled Canadians who undergo a course of training in this country, it will be necessary for the Divisional Director in authorizing payment, to deduct from the net allowance ordinarily payable

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

the total amount of disability pension which the man is receiving from the Canadian authorities, so that in respect of total receipt from both sources the man will be placed in exactly the same position as a soldier of similar rank in the Imperial Forces whilst in training.

4. The amount expended in respect of the training of each Canadian is recoverable from the Canadian authorities. It will therefore be necessary for the papers of Canadians accepted for training to be clearly endorsed at the top CANADIAN, so that each case can be traced without difficulty. Care must be taken to see that the copy of the authorization M.L.T. 21 sent to the local accountant is clearly marked in this way.

5. These instructions only apply to disabled Canadian soldiers. Fit demobilized Canadian soldiers are not entitled to training.

J. A. BARLOW.

11-9-19.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX IV.

Report submitted to the Honourable the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment by Walter E. Segsworth, M.E., lately Director Vocational Training for the Department, and T. A. Stevenson, Representative of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, attached to the Department, dealing with methods adopted in Great Britain for the Vocational Retraining of ex-members of the British Forces disabled by War Service, and the relations existing between organized labour and such trainees and the British Government.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1919.

The Honourable Sir JAMES A. LOUGHEED, K.C.M.G., P.C.,
Minister, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir JAMES,—Certain comparisons have been drawn by returned soldiers and others between the training said to be given ex-service men in the United Kingdom and in Canada. It has been claimed that the United Kingdom has a superior system of training, especially in the so-called apprenticeship schemes. It was also asserted that greater co-operation existed between organized labour and the Government agencies administering training, and that Canada should in part, adopt their system. In view of this it was felt that an investigation of the English system should be made in order to ascertain if anything could be found which if adopted could improve the Canadian work. An inter-allied council on the treatment and training of men disabled in war was called to meet in Rome on May 15, 1919, and it was felt that Canada should be represented. Accordingly we proceeded to England and arrived there on the 10th May, and finding that the Inter-Allied Conference in Rome was indefinitely postponed, we proceeded to investigate the training of returned soldiers in Great Britain, paying particular attention to the attitude of organized labour toward such training, and the operation of the so-called apprenticeship system for training disabled men.

We completed our investigations toward the end of July and no definite date having been set for the Inter-Allied Conference in Rome, we returned to Canada on the *Lapland*, leaving England August 1.

We beg to submit the following report of our investigations in the British Isles:—

We arrived at the following general conclusions:—

That the number being given training in Great Britain was hopelessly inadequate to take care of the needs of the situation. At the end of April there were approximately 15,000 disabled ex-members of the Imperial Forces who were trained or receiving training. At that time Canada had 11,615 men trained or in training. The casualties in the Imperial army were at least ten times those in the Canadian Forces, and to equal the Canadian work in volume they should have had at least 116,000 men trained or in training on May 1, 1919.

We found that the announced programme of the British Government providing for the training of a wider class of men than in Canada was not being carried out. Comparisons cannot rightly be drawn on what is offered, but must be based on the amount and quality of the work actually being done. Measured on this basis, Great Britain is far behind Canada. Large numbers of disabled men have been accepted for training and cannot commence because facilities have not been provided. In the London area alone 2,700 have been passed for training, but are still waiting.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

In Birmingham, which included the Midland district, with a population of over four million, there are only 2,000 men in training. In Edinburgh we found only 169 men trained or in training, with 66 waiting training. In Glasgow there were 482 trained or in training, with a waiting list of 18.

In Great Britain very few special schools (apart from those existing before the war) have been established, while in Canada no men who have been accepted are awaiting training, as many new institutions have been provided to meet the needs of this work. Among those schools which existed in Great Britain before the war there are a few trade schools which have been established for some years which are peculiarly adapted to the training of disabled men. However, outside of these few institutions the training is no better than it is in Canada and in some places it is of a much lower grade.

The quality of the training given in Great Britain is marked by a lack of uniformity. This is largely due to the fact that there is very little control either by inspiration or direction from the central authority in London, and also to its administration by voluntary committees.

The British authorities have not succeeded in obtaining the same degree of co-operation with organized labour as exists in Canada. This, we believe, is largely due to the fact that there is no one authority representing organized labour to deal with this matter, and also to the fact that in assigning men to courses of training the local committees do not adhere to the policy of training men in an occupation closely related to the one followed before the war. Former electrical workers may be trained as carpenters, former miners may be trained in the building trades. A machinist was given a course as a plumber, and men with all sorts of pre-war occupations are being trained as machinists or engineers.

The system of apprenticing disabled men in industry as worked out and published by the Ministry of Pensions in a series called "Opening in Industry" has proved cumbersome in operation, and is being discarded by the Ministry of Labour, which is taking over the training of disabled men from the Ministry of Pensions. The proportion of men being trained in industry in England is not as high as it is in Canada.

Further, the system which exists of only training men in what are called approved occupations results in the great majority of the men being trained in about 40 trades, while in Canada over 350 occupations are available. It naturally follows that these 40 occupations are being more or less crowded and the labour unions are becoming restless for fear these trades may be diluted. At the end of July satisfactory co-operation in regard to training had not been attained in a number of industries, outstanding examples being the cotton industry, the electrical trades, the engineering trades and the railroad trades.

The relations between organized labour and the training authorities is not as satisfactory in general as it is in Canada. This is due to the small number of occupations available for training disabled men, causing dilution of labour in those trades in which training is permitted, and to training ex-service men in occupations which have no relation to those they followed before the war.

We found that the length of training on full pay and allowances in Great Britain is on the average no longer than in Canada, and perhaps shorter, although it was impossible to get any accurate statistics on this point.

We failed to find in great Britain any follow-up system to take care of the graduates. No statistics existed as to the number of graduates placed in employment, or their whereabouts, or the wages they were being paid. It is therefore impossible to form any conclusion about the actual results of the training system as measured by numbers of graduates stabilized in employment, or the comparative wages they were receiving.

In Canada a very comprehensive system has been developed for placing the graduates of training courses in employment suited to their disability and even after

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

placement they are kept track of for some time in order to be sure that they are stabilized in civil life, to obtain statistics as to the percentage of successful graduates, and as to their comparative wages before the war and after training. These statistics are used to improve the Canadian system from time to time.

The underlying causes for these conditions in Great Britain are, we believe, as follows:—

1. The failure to establish a direct and personal chain of responsibility throughout the system.
2. The fact that locally the work is controlled by voluntary committees, the members of which are interested in many other activities.
3. The lack of industrial experience of the executive members of the various staffs. In Canada practically all the executive officers of the training department are returned men, who, prior to the war had industrial experience.
4. The separation of different branches of training under different authorities.

The foregoing conclusions were the result of interviews we had with a great number of officials in England. Most of our work was done in the London area, but we visited Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Loughborough, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol and Southport. Actual statistics were difficult to obtain and in a great many cases did not exist. Visits were made to numerous technical schools and training institutions and your representatives were accorded the privilege of sitting on various committees and being present when ex-soldiers were being interviewed. Every facility was placed at our disposal for obtaining information.

In order to understand the conclusions arrived at it is desirable that a general description of the work be given.

During the war the Ministry of Pensions found it necessary to train a large number of civilians for munition work, principally as special operators in machine shops and in aeroplane work. While the war was in progress, training of any sort looking towards peace conditions was not encouraged. Labour of any kind was so much in demand that even men severely crippled, provided they had any capacity for work, found ready employment at high wages. The authorities in charge of training the disabled found that the men would rather take the high wages then obtainable than take training, and became discouraged in their efforts to induce the men to accept training. The result of this is that since demobilization these disabled men have been thrown out of employment and are now applying for training, and the whole system is being overtaxed. In Canada it was compulsory that a man could not be discharged from the invalided section of the army without first being interviewed by a representative of the Training Branch of the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment, with the result that the work was kept up to date and facilities provided in advance to take care of the greater numbers applying during demobilization.

From the time the armistice was declared until the first few months in the present year, training in Great Britain was administered by the following authorities:—

In the army, pre-discharge, the medical authorities are conducting occupational therapy, consisting of shoemaking, motor mechanics, carpentry, tailoring, and like subjects, as in Canada.

The combatant branch of the army has an educational campaign similar to the Khaki University, so that in some hospitals and military centres, motor mechanics classes, shoemaking shops, tailoring shops, etc., were conducted side by side by two different authorities.

The Ministry of Pensions is training disabled men after discharge but for the most part only in manual occupations.

The Ministry of Agriculture is training disabled men and others in agricultural subjects.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

The Appointments Branch of the Ministry of Labour is conducting training for what might be called the officer class which is supposed to be confined to men of considerable education, training for other than manual occupations.

The Ministry of Pensions has in a small way occupational therapy in its hospitals. All told, therefore, there were six educational organizations in operation, all of which functioned independently, and without co-ordination.

The Government of Canada has placed all training for the disabled soldier or sailor in Canada, under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and the work is controlled by a Director of Vocational Training with representatives in each province directly responsible to him; therefore, direct co-ordination of all branches of training for the disabled is obtained.

The largest branch of this work in England is the training for manual occupations by the Ministry of Pensions.

On the 1st May the British Government decided that the training for manual occupations conducted by the Ministry of Pensions should be handed over to the Ministry of Labour. This arrangement had been made some time previously but May 1 was the date on which the change was to be made, but the Ministry of Labour late in July had failed to make adequate arrangements for taking this work over, and as late as August 1 the great bulk of it was still being conducted by the Ministry of Pensions. Our report describes the work as conducted by the Ministry of Pensions, and we can only surmise from interviews had with the Ministry of Labour, what their plans are. Indeed, we feel that the Ministry of Labour have no well settled plans and are at present feeling their way.

The Ministry of Pensions conducts its work through approximately 360 local War Pensions Committees scattered through the British Isles. These local War Pensions Committees act voluntarily and are made up of prominent citizens in each locality. Their committee consist of representatives of employers, labour, war veterans, women's voluntary organizations and other prominent persons with no affiliation.

Most of the committees have a paid secretary who carries out the directions of the committee. A great many of these secretaries up to a short time ago were voluntary workers. Under each secretary is an office staff, which during the war was for the most part voluntary, but of which an increasing proportion is now being paid.

The following quotation is from a special report of a select committee on pensions in England: "— in the cases of several typical local war pensions committees out of 336 male employees only 259 were discharged officers, N.C.O's or men, while if the total number of employees (including women) be taken, viz., 1,127—the proportion of discharged officers and men employed becomes even more unsatisfactory." In Canada on July 31st out of 5,609 employees only 2,034 or 36.3 per cent were females. The total number of male employees was 3,575 out of which 92.5 per cent had seen service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The largest part of the staff of the local committees is made up of female workers. These local War Pension Committees administer in the district all the work coming under the Ministry of Pensions, such as the operation of hospitals for discharged soldiers, medical treatment, obtaining or repairs to orthopaedic appliances, training, pay and allowances, both medical and vocational, supplementary grants, and up till a short time ago, the King's Fund.

The Ministry of Pensions in London issues from time to time to these various committees general instructions under which they operate. The local committees have power to operate under the instructions without reference to the head office authorities, except to report.

The net result of administration by local committees is that in some few districts which happened to have active, intelligent and fearless local committees, the work is splendidly done. In other districts where the committees are weak, very little, if any-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

thing is being done. Owing to the services of the Committees being voluntary the head office at times finds difficulty in harmonizing the work as between the various committees.

During the war the soldiers were allowed by the Government supplementary grants of one sort or another in addition to their pay. These grants were very similar to those made by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and voluntary committees were formed by the Government to administer these supplementary grants, which committees finally grew into the local War Pensions Committees. Since most of the work was done for soldiers' dependents (mostly wives and children) it naturally followed that most of the administration, and properly so, was conducted by women, and this probably accounts for the large number of women now employed.

The staff of the local Pensions Committee has for the most part no power to put a man on pay and allowances or decide anything. Its members merely interview and arrange and bring all matters up to be confirmed before action by the local committee. The local committee for the most part sits twice a week so that practically all decisions are held up until these weekly or bi-weekly meetings take place. They are usually called for 4.30 or 5 p.m. and sit until 8 or 9 in the evening, thus overworking the staff and preventing clear thinking and action, and delaying the work in the office. The result of this is that although the local committees have power to grant training and treatment it takes so long to get a man actually started in a course that many grow discouraged.

It is probably not necessary to argue that successful co-operation is built on mutual understanding, and since the staff of the War Pensions Committees do not understand industrial conditions the lack of co-operation between the industries and the labour unions in regard to training is partially explained.

The foregoing difficulties applied not only to training but to treatment and the other activities of the War Pensions Committees, but from now on what will be said will apply to training only.

In an endeavour to co-operate with organized labour with regard to training, the following arrangements were made:—

Whenever it was thought advisable to train disabled men in a certain industry, the Minister of Labour asked the employers and labour unions in such a trade to appoint a National Advisory Committee to advise the minister. This committee consisted of an equal number of representatives from the employers and the employees, and they sat together, outlined the courses of training, the conditions under which training should be carried on in that industry, and the number of men trained from time to time. Local committees were then appointed under the National Committee to advise local War Pensions Committee. These committees, it should be noted, were all under the Ministry of Labour.

When a man applies for training he is interviewed usually by some of the voluntary staff of the local War Pensions Committee, and is then sent to the local Advisory Committee of a particular trade to see if it concurs in his being trained in that occupation. If he is accepted by the local Advisory Committee, he returns to the Pensions Committee as accepted, and the committee arranges for his training with the local educational authorities.

It will be seen, therefore, that three authorities are equally responsible for his training:—

1. The War Pensions Committee, who tentatively selected the course for him.
2. The local Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Labour, which was asked to concur in this course.
3. The educational authorities who are asked to give the training.

This system makes it impossible to tie down the responsibility for faults or deficiencies to any one person either in the districts or in the ministry itself.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

We have described how local Trade Advisory Committees were set up in any particular trade. When we were in England there were about forty of these National Advisory Committees under the Ministry of Labour, but the fault of the system lies in the fact that there is no one committee which co-ordinates these forty, either in the districts or in London. The result of this is that in each trade the local Advisory Committee is upholding its own interests without reference to the general interests of the disabled men, organized labour, or the country at large.

Further, in regard to the Trades Advisory Committees we found that the local Pensions Committees are not allowed to train men in any occupation until the scheme is approved in London. The National Advisory Committee has to be set up first also local Advisory Committees, and the scheme worked out. This takes a great many months to accomplish, and in certain occupations, cited in the opening paragraphs, has not yet been accomplished, although negotiations have been in progress in some cases for two years. The result of this is that in industries where there is no approved scheme men, who were occupied in that industry before the war, have to be trained in some other occupation or wait until an approved scheme is arranged.

As an instance of this we may cite the case of electrical work. No scheme has been worked out for the electrical trades yet, so that an electrical fitter was sent to a Building Advisory Committee which was asked to accept him for training as a carpenter. The Building Committee felt that the man should not be accepted but were asked not to turn him down as since no scheme had been approved for electrical workers there was no training available in his old occupation, and the committee finally agreed to give him the course. Many instances of this kind were noticed and the impression your representatives gained was that those Advisory Committees which were doing their best to co-operate with the ministry were placed at a disadvantage by having their trade diluted by men from industries which were not co-operating. The errors in this system are, of course, cumulative. The time will shortly come in those trades which are accepting trainees from other trades, when there will be no room for men who were formerly in that occupation, or any other class of men.

Another fault of these approved schemes is that their operation precludes the training of disabled men in a large number of minor occupations available in Canada. The trainees are crowded into a small number of hard and fast approved occupations when many others could be taught if the local authorities were given freedom to adopt the training to the locality in which they operate.

This moving disabled men from one occupation to another is probably the greatest cause of trouble with the training system in England. Very little account seems to be taken of one of the first principles of training for the disabled, that each industry should absorb as far as possible all the men who were in it before the war.

We wish to call attention to the fact that most of the interviewing and preliminary assignment of men to courses is done in England by women. In one office which we visited there were six interviewers, all women. We can hardly conceive how a man would take any great interest in retraining when he was being advised by a voluntary female war worker as to whether he should become a bricklayer or a baker. It is quite true that after the preliminary interviewing is done these men pass through the local Trade Advisory Committees, but if a man is sent to the building committee by the interviewer when he should be sent to the brush-making committee, the initial error is made and it is hard to correct it. The fact seems to be lost sight of that men should be interviewed by those who are quite familiar with the conditions under which the candidates are to work, and that especially returned soldiers should be interviewed by men who themselves have been through the war. Even before the local committees the men are called in one by one and their cases laid before the local committee by a female secretary.

We found that the Ministry of Pensions had set up very few, if any, special schools, and that their training was limited to putting men into such technical institutions as

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

existed prior to the outbreak of war or into workshops. In some of these technical schools the disabled soldiers were mixed in with young boys without any special form of instruction. In other schools special courses were provided for them and special classes, but there was very little special apparatus or equipment supplied for this extra training.

In general, however, in England we found that the technical schools had shut out a great many of their civilian students in order to take care of the disabled, which seemed a doubtful policy to pursue. In London we found that the training in some of these institutions was of a very high grade. As instances of this we might cite the St. Bride's Printing School, the Cordwainers' Institute for teaching Bootmaking, the Central School of Art, the Clapham School of Building Trades, and the London Polytechnical Institute.

It is not the purpose of your representatives to comment on the organization of technical schools for teaching civilians, but we wish to point out that the schools mentioned are trade schools rather than technical schools. The students are taught finished processes along with the underlying principles and acquire a large amount of mechanical dexterity as well as the academic side of their training.

These schools for the most part occupy buildings or flats near the industries concerned. The St. Bride's Printing School is in the heart of the printing district, the Cordwainers' Institute is in the heart of the wholesale shoe district, and these institutions are in practically every case run and controlled by a Board of Directors all of whom are interested in the trade concerned, either as employers or representatives of employees and they work very closely in conjunction with the trade. Schools of this type are admirably suited for the training of disabled men.

Probably the best example of factory training existing anywhere to-day is the diamond industry in England. Diamond cutting was practically controlled by Belgium and Holland before the war, but through the efforts of Major Mitchell, late Director of Training, Mr. Oppenheimer, who was a large diamond merchant in England, set up factories for training disabled men in that industry, and now has about 1,000 men trained or in training under very fine factory conditions. The work is light and lends itself peculiarly to men having injuries in the lower extremities or trunk of the body.

Three factories have been set up, one in England, one in Wales and one in Scotland, with possibilities of others being set up as the work expands.

The Ministry of Labour seemed to be paying more attention to the training of machinists than any other trade. The Ministry of Munitions had some very fine training schools for machine operators which had been turned over to the Ministry of Labour. One of these schools in Birmingham was equipped with over a million dollars worth of machinery. Three others, one at Loughborough, one at Twickenham and one at Whitechapel, had from \$250,000 to \$500,000 worth of machinery each.

These schools were endeavouring to train a large number of men on the American system of mass production. A large number of the trainees had considerable experience in other trades, which was being wasted, while we found men with considerable experience as machinists who were being trained as bricklayers, carpenters, etc., apparently a great waste of energy.

In the printing trade the local Advisory Committees refused definitely to accept any man for training who had not had some experience in the printing trade prior to the war. We found in this trade that men whose pre-war occupation had been in such branches as press operators, stereotypers, etc., were being taught to operate linotype and monotype machines, provided they were considered able to learn that branch of the trade by the local Trades Advisory Committee, which was composed largely of master printers and representatives of the employees.

In the Printing Advisory Committee we noticed what we considered one fault of the hard and fast approved apprenticeship schemes set up by the Ministry of Pensions.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

A man who before the war had some experience in printing was given a course as a stereotyper. He had become, in the opinion of the committee, competent to continue that work. One of the master printers offered to employ him at the union rate of pay. However, his employment in this capacity was objected to because the approved scheme called for training a man as an electrotyper as well as a stereotyper and he had not taken electrotyping.

In regard to these approved schemes which have been issued by the Ministry of Pensions from time to time we were informed by Mr. Curry, the director of training in the Ministry of Labour, who had taken over disabled training, that they are not considered successful. The Ministry of Labour apparently has not decided what it will substitute in place of them, but are now negotiating with the employers and organized labour to find some substitute scheme.

In addition to the 15,000 disabled men trained or in training, there were also about 10,000 ex-members of the Imperial Forces who were not disabled who had been trained or were receiving training at the end of April, but a large number of these had been trained as munition workers. We could not find any authority under which these men were given training. A number were over 40 years of age and were being taught trades. They were apparently taken into the training system under one pretext or another, but without authority.

Of course, while it is the duty of your representatives to report facts and not criticize the policy of training in England, we cannot help saying that it seems unjust to use up the available facilities for training demobilized fit men when large numbers of disabled men who cannot seek ordinary employment, are awaiting training. It is hardly necessary to say that a disabled man who cannot go back to his former occupation will deteriorate more quickly through idleness than the man who is physically fit. The disabled men should be taken care of first.

The chief objection of organized labour to the scheme lies in two things:—

1. That men are being constantly taken out of one trade and being put into another, instances of which have been cited in the opening paragraphs.
2. We are informed by Mr. Bramley, the assistant secretary to the Parliamentary Labour Committee that the labour party in England is not opposed to the Ministry of Labour training disabled men, but they are opposed to the Ministry of Labour partially training so many demobilized physically fit men.

The attitude of the labour unions seemed to be that they have every sympathy with and would give every assistance to the authorities in training disabled men, even if the courses were shorter than the ordinary apprenticeship system governing trades in England, but they do object to giving these short courses to physically fit men, and feel that such men should learn their trade by the ordinary methods, or go back to their previous occupation.

About 250 widows of soldiers had accepted or been granted training, and for the most part these were the widows of officers. In general no one was allowed to take training who had children to look after. There did not seem to be much encouragement given to the widows of privates to take training, the idea seemed to be that they could take ordinary work in a factory. While there was no definite pronouncement on the point it seemed that this training was more for officers' widows who were being fitted to become secretaries and for the other light and congenial work.

The training for officers and men for professions and like occupations is controlled by the Appointments Branch of the Ministry of Labour.

In England the training of officers and privates is absolutely separate. In one school we found two classes for motor mechanics side by side, one for the training of officers and one for the training of privates. There was equal equipment and space for each class, but in one there were 8 officers and in the other about 20 privates.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

In some places where the Ministry of Pensions had established boarding houses for the trainees, they had a separate house for the officers in training. Even the pay and allowances during training for officers are different from the allowances for privates. There is no set sum to which they are entitled. The Appointments' Branch are given power to inquire into the officer's private circumstances and income, also that of his father or guardian, and if it is found that he or his father can help to support him he receives no pay and allowances. If he has a small income of his own this is supplemented by the Ministry.

As to pay and allowances, these are less in general than they are in Canada, but we should point out the fact that the Minister of Pensions has two scales of pay and allowances, one called the statutory scale, and the other scale made by Order in Council. Even the Ministry of Labour has a different scale for the men they are training, and the officers another scale. Men who apply for training have a tendency to go from one of these departments to another to see where they can get the best terms.

The training allowances in England are much lower than they are in Canada, single men and married men without families are allowed 33s. a week or the equivalent of \$8.25, while in Canada a single man receives \$60 a month, a married man without children \$85 a month, and a further grant for children of \$10 a month for the first child, \$8 for the second, \$7 for the third and \$6 for each additional child.

The lack of any co-ordination between the various authorities conducting training in England leads to a great deal of confusion, and we may say that we did not find one person who could tell us all about the training there. We had to learn from each authority what they were doing, and found in most cases they knew practically nothing about what the others were doing or the regulations under which they operated.

The impression left on your representatives of the training in England was that of a wide and ambitious programme on paper, very little of which was carried out. We feel that the better policy is to properly take care of the disabled man who cannot follow his pre-war occupation, rather than dissipate the energy necessary for this work in many other diversified activities.

Our investigations in England lead us to emphasize the practical results already obtained in Canada, and we would suggest that every effort be made to make the training of disabled men more practical if possible. The nearer training for the disabled soldier in school can be made to approach factory conditions the better. We also believe that every effort should be made to increase the number of subjects in which disabled men are trained beyond the large number (350) already available; that never-ending care should be taken to have each man, as far as possible, take advantage of what skill he had before the war, and that so far as possible each occupation should absorb its own disabled men. This last is the key principle around which any system of training disabled men should be built.

Your representatives wish to express their appreciation of the untiring efforts of Mrs. Ethel M. Wood, Secretary of the Local War Pensions Committee for the London area, to assist them in their investigations. To Mrs. Wood to a great extent is due the arrangements which enabled them to see so much of the work in so short a time.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. SEGWORTH.
THOS. A. STEVENSON.

Ottawa, Ont., August 31, 1919.

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

APPENDIX V.

Negotiations with the Government of the United States and Reciprocal Agreement between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance—Report of the Assistant Deputy Minister—Orders In Council authorizing action by Department.

OTTAWA, 27th October, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with instructions received, I proceeded to Washington on the 16th instant, with a view to discussing with the proper departments of the Government of the United States the question of reciprocal arrangements between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and those departments, in respect of treatment of ex-members of the United States forces resident in Canada and ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in the United States.

I was accompanied by Dr. W. C. Arnold, Deputy Director of Medical Services, and Major R. W. Coulthard, Director of the Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances Branch of this department, and Major W. A. Burgess, of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

On the 18th instant a conference was held at the office and under the presidency of Surgeon General Blue, the head of the Public Health Service of the United States, at which were present:—

Lieut.-Colonel G. Chomeley-Jones, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Colonel W. C. Rucker, Chief Medical Advisor of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Lieut.-Colonel Hallett, Assistant Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Lieut.-Colonel Maddox, Orthopaedist of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Dr. W. G. Stimpson, Assistant Surgeon General, Public Health Service.

Dr. Lavinder, Assistant to Dr. Stimpson, and

Colonel McDill, Chief Medical Officer of the Federal Board of Vocational Re-Education.

Further conferences were held, under the presidency of Lieut.-Colonel G. Chomeley-Jones, in the office of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The result of the deliberations is set forth in the attached memorandum of proposed agreement. This agreement will be ratified by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which controls the treatment of ex-members of the United States Forces, as soon as Bill H.R. 8778, which has passed the House of Representatives, has been approved by the Senate of the United States.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Lieut.-Colonel Chomeley-Jones, Surgeon General Blue and the other officials of the United States Government, with whom we came into direct contact, met the proposals which were submitted. A large amount of time was devoted by these gentlemen to the consideration of the questions involved, and every effort was made to arrive at a conclusion which would be mutually satisfactory to the Governments of Canada and the United States. If the attitude of the officers of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the United States Public Health Service can be taken as an augury of the success of the reciprocal arrangements outlined in the memorandum, these arrangements will be satisfactory to all concerned.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

and will enable this department adequately to care for the requirements of those ex-members of the Canadian and British Forces resident in the United States, who may hereafter require medical or surgical treatment.

While the agreement cannot legally be promulgated until after the passage of the Bill referred to by the Congress of the United States, the arrangements outlined will be acted upon in all necessitous cases without waiting for such action.*

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. H. SCAMMELL,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

The Hon. Sir JAMES A. LOUGHEED, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment,
Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM of proposed agreement discussed between representatives of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Public Health Service of the United States, and representatives of the Canadian Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and of the Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada, at Washington, October 18, 20, and 21, 1919.

In this agreement whenever the "Bureau" is referred to it shall mean the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the United States and whenever the "Department" is referred to it shall mean the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment of Canada. Unless otherwise indicated all communications directed to be sent to the Bureau shall be addressed "The Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C.," and all communications directed to be sent to the Department shall be addressed "The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 22 Vittoria Street, Ottawa, Ontario."

Whereas the Department is charged with the duties of providing treatment and training for ex-members of the Canadian forces who have suffered a disability due to or aggravated by war service;

And whereas it has been provided by Order in Council, passed by the Government of Canada, dated the 24th February, 1919 (P.C. 387), that

"The Department, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may from time to time, and in its discretion make arrangements with the Governments of His Majesty's Allies for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether *bona fide* resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for the cost of such treatment or training";

And whereas by Order in Council, passed by the Government of Canada, dated the 3rd March, 1919 (P.C. 424), (a copy of which is attached hereto marked Schedule A), the Department was authorized to enter into negotiations with representatives of the Government of the United States;

And whereas a letter dated 28th May, 1919, was received by the Department from Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the Public Health Service of the United States, agreeing to provide treatment for ex-members of the Canadian forces, when resident

* The Bill referred to was duly passed by Congress and signed by the President of the United States on the 24th December, 1919, so that the following agreement is now operative.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

in the United States, which letter was referred by the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to the Privy Council of Canada and was embodied in an Order in Council dated 1st July, 1919 (P.C. 1342), (a copy of which is attached hereto marked Schedule B);

And whereas by a Bill (H.R. 8778) now before the Congress of the United States, it is provided

"(9) That the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is hereby authorized to furnish the medical, surgical and hospital services and the supplies and appliances provided by subdivision (6) hereof, and necessary transportation to and from places of examination or treatment, to discharged members of the military or naval forces of those Governments which have been associated in war with the United States since April 6, 1917, and come within the provisions of laws of such Governments similar to the War Risk Insurance Act, at such rates and under such regulations as the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance may prescribe; and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is hereby authorized to utilize the similar services, including transportation as aforesaid, supplies, and appliances provided for the discharged members of the military and naval forces of those Governments which have been associated in war with the United States since April 6, 1917, by the laws of such Governments similar to the War Risk Insurance Act, in furnishing the discharged members of the military and naval forces of the United States who live within the territorial limits of such Governments and come within the provisions of subdivision (6) hereof, with the services, supplies and appliances provided for in such subdivision and transportation as aforesaid; and any appropriations that have been or may hereafter be made for the purpose of furnishing the services, supplies, and appliances provided for by subdivision (6) hereof, and transportation as aforesaid, are hereby made available for the payment to such Governments or their agencies for the services, including transportation as aforesaid, supplies and appliances so furnished at such rates and under such regulations as the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance may prescribe."

And whereas an arrangement has just been effected by the Department with the Ministry of Pensions of the British Government, whereby the Department has undertaken the responsibility for the provision of treatment for any ex-members of British Imperial forces resident in the United States of America:

And whereas it is the desire of the parties hereto to enter into and conclude a reciprocal agreement providing for the treatment of ex-members of the forces of Canada and of the United Kingdom when resident in the United States of America, and of ex-members of United States forces when resident in Canada.

It is therefore proposed, that, subject to modification and changes from time to time, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

1. TREATMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES RESIDENT IN CANADA

(a) When an ex-member of the United States forces resident in Canada requires medical treatment for a disability which he considers to be due to or aggravated by war service, he shall apply to the nearest medical representative of the Department who shall examine him and make such recommendations as he may consider desirable to the United Medical Director of the Department. The medical representative shall state the nature of the disability from which the man is suffering, whether or not it appears to be due to service, what form of treatment, if any, is required, the probable duration of such treatment, and whether or not the man is able to carry on a gainful occupation. This report shall be made on appropriate United States' forms. The medical representative

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

shall assure himself from documentary or other evidence of the identity of the man applying to him and that he is entitled to treatment by reason of his military service.

(b) If it is apparent that immediate treatment is required for what appears to be a war disability, the local medical representative can give the treatment, or order the man to hospital, without waiting for specific authority.

(c) Immediately an ex-member of the United States forces reports to a local medical representative for treatment, that representative will communicate with the Unit Medical Director, in order to obtain particulars regarding the man's medical history, and the Unit Medical Director will telegraph to the Director of Medical Services, Ottawa, who will ask the bureau for the necessary information.

(d) If an ex-member of the United States forces requires occasional treatment, such as the dressing of a wound, massage, removal of pieces of shrapnel, etc., which does not require him to stop his civilian occupation, he will be entitled to attend at the office of a medical representative or a clinic of the department, according to direction, and to receive such treatment or medicine as he may require.

(e) Ex-members of the United States forces suffering from tuberculosis requiring sanitarium treatment will be placed in a sanitarium.

(f) If it is decided that an ex-member of the United States forces will do better at his own home than in hospital or sanitarium, he will be visited periodically by a medical representative of the Department. Men in this category are known as Class 1 Out-Patients (O. P. 1). Men in the category referred to in subparagraph (d) above are known as Class 2 Out-Patients (O. P. 2).

(g) Insane ex-members of the United States forces will be placed either in hospitals for the insane provided by the Department, or in Provincial institutions. The maintenance paid in the latter case will be the net cost to the Province. If it is considered desirable, by the Bureau, in the interests of the patient, that he should be transferred to the United States, arrangements for deportation will be made.

(h) All illnesses of short duration, if deemed advisable, will be treated locally in Canada, but cases of long duration, except tuberculosis, will, unless otherwise decided, be transferred to the United States, and treated in such hospitals of the United States as the Bureau may determine.

(i) Immediately a Unit Medical Director of the Department has received information that an ex-member of the United States forces requires treatment and has admitted such ex-member of the forces to hospital, a notification will be forwarded to the Department on appropriate form, reporting the admission of patient to hospital or commencement of treatment and a report will at once be forwarded by the Department to the Bureau.

(j) Cases admitted to hospital will be taken on the strength of the Department in the unit "for treatment only." It is understood that the bureau is only obligated to treat disabilities of persons discharged from military or naval service for a disease or injury the result of, or aggravated by service. Any disease or injury which occurs subsequent to discharge and which cannot be associated as a sequel or aggravation of the original disability is not an obligation of the bureau for attention, except as it may aggravate a condition arising out of service.

(k) When disabilities are not due to service a report may be forwarded to the Director of Medical Services, Ottawa, when the case will be referred to the bureau, but treatment should not be undertaken by or at the expense of the department.

(l) On conclusion of treatment, a report on appropriate form shall be prepared in triplicate and shall be disposed of as follows: Two copies to the Director of Medical Services, Ottawa (one of which will be forwarded by him to the bureau), and one copy for local files. This form will be accompanied by a letter giving any information not included in the medical report which might be of value to the United States authorities.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

(m) If the Director of the Bureau desires a report upon an ex-member of the United States forces, either with a view to treatment, or with a view to the payment of compensation, a communication shall be sent to the Director of Medical Services, Ottawa, and the Director of Medical Services shall arrange for such report to be made.

(n) Any case of refusal of treatment shall be reported by the Unit Medical Director immediately to the head office of the department, with the reasons given by the man for such refusal and the action taken with a view to persuading him to accept or continue treatment. The report should state whether, in the opinion of the medical representative attending the man, or the medical superintendent of the institution in which he has been receiving treatment, such refusal is reasonable or unreasonable. On receipt of this information by the Director of the Bureau, the Director will advise the department of any action he may desire to have taken in the matter. Misconduct in hospital, resulting in dismissal, shall be deemed to be unreasonable refusal to continue treatment.

(o) In the event of the death of an ex-member of the United States forces, while undergoing treatment in Canada, duplicate copies of death certificate, accompanied by appropriate form in duplicate, shall immediately be forwarded by the local representative of the department to the head office of the department, which will forward one copy to the bureau. If the name and address of the next of kin are known and such person resides in Canada, the local representative of the department shall at once notify such person by telegraph, in order that arrangements may be made for the funeral. If the next of kin does not reside in Canada, the local representative shall notify by telegraph the head office of the department which will notify by telegraph the bureau.

(p) Transportation, at the rates for ex-members of the Canadian forces, will be provided by the department for ex-members of the United States forces who may require the same for travel to and from hospital, or to and from places of medical examination, or to and from places where artificial limbs are fitted, and the department shall charge the bureau the net cost of such transportation.

2. TREATMENT OF EX-MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN FORCES RESIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) When an ex-member of the Canadian forces, resident in the United States, requires medical treatment for a disability which he considers to be due to, or aggravated by war service, he shall apply to the nearest medical representative or officer of the bureau (United States Public Health Service or other designated agency) who shall examine him and make such recommendations as he may consider desirable, through the supervisor of the district to the Director of the Bureau. The medical representative shall state the nature of the disability from which the man is suffering, whether or not it appears to be due to service, what form of treatment, if any, is required, the probable duration of such treatment, and whether or not the man is able to carry on a gainful occupation. This report shall be made on appropriate Canadian forms. The medical representative shall assure himself, from documentary or other evidence, of the identity of the man applying to him, and that he is entitled to treatment by reason of his military service.

(b) If it is apparent that immediate treatment is required for what appears to be a war disability, the medical representative of the bureau can give the treatment or order the man to hospital without waiting for specific authority.

(c) Immediately an ex-member of the Canadian forces reports to a medical representative of the bureau for treatment that officer will communicate with the district supervisor in order to obtain particulars regarding the man's medical history, and the district supervisor will telegraph to the bureau, which will ask the department for the necessary information.

(d) If an ex-member of the Canadian forces requires occasional treatment, such as the dressing of a wound, massage, removal of pieces of shrapnel, etc., which does

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

not require him to stop his civilian occupation, he will be entitled to attend at the office of a medical representative of the bureau, according to direction, and to receive such treatment or medicine as he may require.

(e) Ex-members of the Canadian forces suffering from tuberculosis, requiring sanitarium treatment, will be placed in a sanitarium.

(f) If it is decided that an ex-member of the Canadian forces will do better at his own home than in hospital or sanitarium, he will be visited periodically by a representative of the Bureau. Men in this category are known as Class 1 Out-Patients (O. P. 1). Men in the category referred to in sub-paragraph (d) above are known as Class 2 Out-Patients (O. P. 2).

(g) In the case of an ex-member of the Canadian forces who is insane, immediate arrangements shall be made by the district supervisor to provide accommodation in a hospital for the insane. In order that the dependents of such insane man may, if eligible, be granted an allowance during the time he is in hospital, the department will request the bureau to obtain the necessary particulars and certificates from dependents. If it is deemed desirable by the department, in the interests of the insane man, that he should be transferred to Canada, arrangements for deportation will be made.

(h) All illnesses of short duration, when advisable, are to be treated locally in the United States, but cases of long duration, except tuberculosis, should, unless otherwise decided, be transferred to Canada and treated in hospitals of the department or other institutions under its direction.

(i) Immediately a district supervisor has received information that an ex-member of the Canadian forces requires treatment and has admitted such ex-member to hospital, a notification will be forwarded to the bureau on appropriate form reporting the admission of the patient to the hospital, or commencement of treatment by the bureau, and a report will at once be forwarded by the bureau to the department.

(j) It is understood that the department is only obligated to treat, in the United States, disabilities of persons discharged from military or naval service for a disease or injury the result of or aggravated by service. Any disease or injury which occurs subsequent to discharge and which cannot be associated as a sequel or aggravation of the original disability is not an obligation of the department for attention, except as it may aggravate a condition arising out of service.

(k) When disabilities are not due to service a report may be forwarded to the Bureau when the case will be referred to the department, but treatment should not be undertaken by or at the expense of the bureau.

(l) On conclusion of treatment a report on appropriate form shall be prepared in quadruplicate and shall be disposed of as follows: Three copies to the director of the bureau (two of which will be forwarded to the Director of Medical Services, Ottawa), and one copy for local files. This form will be accompanied with a letter giving any information not included in the medical report which might be of value to the Canadian authorities.

(m) If the department desires a report upon an ex-member of the Canadian forces, with a view to treatment, a communication shall be sent to the Director of the bureau and the Director shall arrange for such report to be made.

(n) Any case of refusal of treatment shall be reported by the district supervisor immediately to the bureau with the reasons given by the man for such refusal, and the action taken with a view to persuading him to accept or continue treatment. The report should state whether, in the opinion of the medical representative attending the man, or the medical superintendent of the institution in which he has been receiving treatment, such refusal is reasonable or unreasonable. On receipt of this information by the department the department will advise the bureau of any action it may desire to have taken in the matter. Misconduct in hospital, resulting in dismissal, shall be deemed to be unreasonable refusal to continue treatment.

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

(o) In the event of the death of an ex-member of the Canadian forces while undergoing treatment in the United States, duplicate copies of death certificate, accompanied by appropriate form in duplicate, shall immediately be forwarded by the district supervisor to the bureau, which will forward one copy of each to the department. If the name and address of the next of kin are known, and such person resides in the United States, the district supervisor shall at once notify such person, by telegraph, in order that arrangements may be made for the funeral. If the next of kin does not reside in the United States the district supervisor shall notify, by telegraph, the Director of the bureau, who will notify by telegraph the department.

(p) Transportation at the rates for ex-members of the United States forces will be provided by the bureau for ex-members of the Canadian forces who may require the same, for travel to and from hospital, or to and from places of medical examination, or to and from places where artificial appliances are fitted, and the bureau shall charge the department the net cost of such transportation.

3. FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Should an ex-member of the Canadian forces, resident in the United States, or an ex-member of the United States forces, resident in Canada, die, leaving his family in such a position as to be unable to provide the necessary funeral expenses, arrangements may be made by the department or the bureau in cases where the death is due to a service disability, and the ex-member of the forces is undergoing treatment for the same, for the payment of funeral expenses, provided that the sum expended by the department or the bureau shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100).

4. ALLOWANCES OR COMPENSATION.

The department shall pay allowances to such ex-members of the forces of Canada who are undergoing treatment in hospitals under the bureau as may be entitled to the same in accordance with Canadian rates, and the bureau shall pay compensation to such ex-members of the forces of the United States who are undergoing treatment in hospitals under the department as may be entitled to the same at American rates.

5. PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES.

(a) Ex-members of the United States forces resident in Canada who require artificial limbs or other prosthetic appliances; or renewals of or repairs to the same, shall apply to the Unit Medical Director of the district in which such ex-member resides, when he will be examined and provided with a prescription as required by a medical officer of the department. When the repair or renewal does not affect the surgical fit, the ex-member of the forces may apply direct to the Orthopaedic Fitting Depot in the district in which he resides, and receive the necessary attention.

(b) Ex-members of the Canadian forces resident in the United States shall apply to the nearest representative of the bureau (United States Public Health Service or other designated agency) in the district in which he resides, for all appliances and for all repairs and renewals of such.

(c) Where it is found that renewals or repairs cannot be effected locally the representative of the Bureau shall communicate direct with the Director of Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances Branch of the department, 185 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada, sending all necessary data, and if necessary, a cast of the stump and measurement charts, in the case of amputations, when supply will be made from the factory at Toronto. If the member of the Canadian forces is possessed of a duplicate appliance, or if it is possible for him to relinquish the appliance for the time required for repairs, or renewals, the appliance shall be forwarded to the Director of Orthopaedic and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Surgical Appliances Branch direct, when the necessary repairs will be made, and the limb or other appliances returned to the representative of the bureau, who will assure himself that it is satisfactory, and will forward a certificate to this effect signed by himself and the ex-member of the forces to the Director of the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Branch.

(d) In each case, the ex-member of the Canadian or the United States forces shall have the option of applying for the appliance provided by the regulations of the Government under which he served, or of the Government under whose jurisdiction he has placed himself, as a resident, whether Canadian or United States, respectively.

(e) Each Government shall charge the other with the actual factory cost of appliances, renewals or repairs, and such cost shall not include overhead charges due to administration expenses or equipment. The bureau shall provide the department with a list, including addresses, of makers of artificial limbs and other appliances from whom the Government of the United States makes purchases, together with their agents or agencies and price lists of each.

(f) For purposes of measurement and report the bureau and the department shall prepare forms which can be used in Canada and the United States and shall issue these forms as they may be required.

6. COST OF TREATMENT, ETC.

The department and the bureau mutually agree each to charge the other its out-of-pocket costs for examinations, treatment, and maintenance in hospital, only. No overhead expenses, such as the salary of medical officers or others employed by the department or the bureau on a salary basis, shall be charged in respect of medical treatment or examination, but in the treatment or examination of cases where the department or the bureau has no regular representative or where local practitioners are remunerated on a schedule of pay according to work done, the fees payable in accordance with such schedules, issued by the department and the bureau respectively, shall be payable. The charges payable shall include the following:—

(a) Cost of hospital treatment. Where such cost is paid by the department or bureau to an institution not controlled by the department or bureau, it will be the actual amount paid out. Where an ex-member of the Canadian or United States forces is undergoing treatment in a hospital operated or utilized by the department in Canada, or in a hospital operated or utilized by the bureau in the United States, the amount to be charged shall be the same as would be the charge against any other branch of the Government service, and shall be based upon absolute cost.

(b) Net travelling expenses, including the cost of transportation incurred by the department or the bureau for escorts or otherwise.

(c) Net cost of prosthetic appliances.

(d) Any other charges which may be mutually agreed upon from time to time.

7. EX-MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Whenever the term "ex-members of the Canadian Forces" is used in this agreement, it shall include ex-members of the forces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of Canada having agreed to deal with these men in exactly the same way as though they had served in the forces of Canada.

8. Instructions to be approved by the bureau shall be addressed by the department to its unit officers and instructions to be approved by the department shall be addressed by the bureau to its district supervisors or other representatives regarding the procedure herein set forth, and such further instructions or modifications as may hereafter be determined upon.

9. In view of the fact that arrangements have been made by the British Ministry of Pensions, through the department, for the treatment of ex-members of British Imperial forces in Canada and the United States, it is thought desirable that negotia-

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

tions be at once entered into, through the proper diplomatic or other official channels, so that reciprocal arrangements may be completed forthwith, for the treatment of ex-members of United States forces when resident in the United Kingdom.

The following Orders in Council, together with clauses 3 and 4 of P.C. No. 87 (Appendix VIII), constituted the authority for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to enter into the foregoing agreement:—

P.C. 424.*

Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd March, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th February, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, submitting that it is necessary to make provision for the post-discharge treatment and care of members of the Canadian forces who are resident in the United States of America, and also to make arrangements for similar treatment and care of members of the American Expeditionary Force resident in Canada.

The Director of Medical Services and the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment visited Washington recently, and held an informal conference with Lieut.-Col. Chas. E. Banks, of the United States Public Health Service, Chief Medical Advisor to the War Risk Insurance Bureau, with Mr. Thomas B. Love and Mr. J. H. Moyle, Secretaries of the Treasury, and with Dr. Prosser, Director of the Federal Board on Vocational Training.

It was desired to ascertain, before any definite proposal was made, whether the Government of the United States had facilities at its disposal which would render unnecessary the establishment of a Medical Service under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment in the United States. The gentlemen agreed with the proposal submitted and expressed themselves as desirous of entering into a reciprocal agreement with the Government of Canada stating that, if necessary, legislation would be passed by the United States Congress to give effect to such agreement.

It is not possible to estimate the number of citizens of the United States who will require treatment or training in Canada during the next two or three years. In Western Canada, it is probable that the number will be large. Nor is it possible to state, with exactitude, the number of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force whose residence is in the United States of America who will require treatment or training there; but there will be a substantial number. It is also possible that the British Government may desire to have the Government of Canada watch over the interests of the ex-members of its forces, in the United States as well as in Canada. It is submitted that it will be much more economical and satisfactory to arrange with the Government of the United States for post-discharge treatment and training than it would be if the Government of Canada were to set up medical and vocational training services in that country. On the other hand it is suggested that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment should be empowered to place its facilities at the disposal of the Government of the United States for members of the forces of that country resident in Canada.

It is not proposed that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment shall charge the Government of the United States any overhead expenses such as the salary or portion of the salary of its regular medical or vocational officers, as these officers would necessarily be employed whether American soldiers and sailors received treatment or training or not. But in the treatment of individual cases in small towns where the department has no regular representative, and local practitioners are

* Re-enacted by Order in Council P.C. 2324, dated 21st November, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, 1919.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

employed on a schedule of pay according to work done, it would be necessary to make this a charge against the United States Government, as it is made a special charge against this department. It is submitted that similar arrangements might be made by the Government of the United States.

The Committee therefore recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to inform His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington in the sense of this minute, and to request him to inquire if the United States Government would approve in principle of such an arrangement between the two Governments for the reciprocal treatment of members of the forces of each resident in the country of the other as has been above described, and in that case would sanction conferences between their representatives and those of the Canadian Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, with the object of deciding what measures may be necessary for giving effect to the policy either by administrative action, or, if necessary, by legislation.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1342.

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy Governor General on the 1st July, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 24th June, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, stating that, in pursuance of the provisions of Order in Council (P.C. 424), dated the 3rd March, 1919, the following communication, suggesting certain arrangements for the post discharge care and treatment of former members of the Canadian Forces who are now resident in the United States, has been received from the Treasury Department, Bureau of Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.,—

“You are advised that the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the admission of discharged Canadian Soldiers to the hospitals of the Public Health Service for treatment, provided the Canadian Government reimburse this Service for such care and treatment.

At Public Health Service stations of the first class, that is, at hospitals owned or operated by the Public Health Service, the per diem rate for such care and treatment will be the same as is now charged for the care of foreign seamen, which, is during the present fiscal year, \$1.50 for each patient. At hospitals under contract with the Public Health Service, the rate will be the contract rate in each case. A copy of T.D. 37671, contracts for the care of seamen, etc., for the current fiscal year, giving the majority of hospitals under contract with this service, showing the per diem rates, etc., is enclosed herewith.

The proposed procedure is to have all repayment accounts sent to the Bureau of the Public Health Service and subsequently forwarded to your office for reimbursement.

A copy of T.D. 37671, contracts for the care of seamen, etc., referred to in the above communication, is submitted herewith.

The Minister further states that the arrangements outlined in the foregoing communication by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, are in accord with the proposals made by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

*Re-enacted by Order in Council, P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, 1919.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the same be approved, and that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be granted authority to re-imburse the Bureau of Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., for any expenses incurred in connection therewith.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX VI.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1918, with Amending Act, 1919.

S-D GEORGE V.

CHAP. 42.

An Act respecting the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act*.

2. (1) There shall be a Department of the Government of Canada to be called "The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment" over which the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall preside.

(2) The Minister shall hold office during pleasure, and shall have the management and direction of the Department.

3. The Governor in Council may appoint a Senator or a Member of the House of Commons to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, who shall have and perform such powers and duties as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer who shall be called "The Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment," who shall be the deputy head of the Department, and who shall hold office during pleasure.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department may be appointed, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

5. The Minister shall have the management and control of all matters relating to the re-establishment in civil life and activities of all persons who have served in the naval or military forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies during the present war, and the dependents of such persons, and the administration of any statutes or of any regulations or orders enacted or made by the Governor in Council for such purpose: Provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be deemed in any way to affect the powers or duties of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

6. The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament, within ten days of the meeting thereof, a report of the business, transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding.

7. The exercise or performance by the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment since the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, of any power or duty conferred upon him by any Order in Council is hereby sanctioned, ratified and confirmed.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

10 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 29.

An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act.

[Assented to 10th November, 1919.]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section five of The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, chapter forty-two of the statutes of 1918, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

“5. (1) The Minister shall have the management and control of all such matters as are assigned to him from time to time by the Governor in Council, relating in any way to the re-establishment in civil life of all persons who since August 1, 1914, served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, and to the care of the dependents of such persons.

“(2) Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister may make such regulations from time to time as he may deem necessary and advisable,—

“(a) For the control and management of any hospital, workshop, home, school, or other institution, owned, acquired, or used by His Majesty for the training, care or treatment of persons who have served in the Great European War which commenced in August, 1914, and of the persons undergoing care, treatment or training therein, or who receive any benefit administered by the Minister;

“(b) For granting authority to the Minister, subject to rules and regulations approved by the Governor in Council, to employ such technical and special temporary staff as may be required to meet the special conditions that may arise in carrying on the work with which the Minister is charged, notwithstanding The Civil Service Act, 1918, and amendments thereto, and other similar Acts bearing on the Civil Service of Canada: Provided, however, that the rules and regulations referred to shall contain such appropriate provisions as are necessary to have such appointments from time to time as required certified by the Civil Service Commission;

“(c) For the marking or stamping of artificial limbs or appliances issued from the Department, and to prevent the removal or defacement of such stamps or marks or the use of any counterfeit thereof, and to prevent the purchase, sale, receiving or other disposal of such artificial limbs or appliances without the authority of the Minister; to forbid any false statement, suggestion or representation with respect to any artificial limbs, appliances or other goods manufactured in or for or issued from the Department;

“(d) For the disposal of any moneys payable by the Crown to the estates of deceased or insane officers, soldiers or other persons, or any properties or moneys in the possession or control of the Department belonging to such officers, soldiers or other persons, or otherwise;

“(e) For prescribing the payments, grants or allowances, if any, to be made to persons or their dependents whenever such persons are being cared for under the provisions of this Act, either by medical treatment, training or otherwise;

“(f) With respect to reciprocal or other arrangements with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Government of any British Dominion or the Government of any of His Majesty's allies in the said war, or the Government of the United States of America, for the treatment, care and training and the issue of payments, grants or allowances to persons who have

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

served in the forces of any such Government when cared for under the provisions of this Act, either by medical treatment, training or otherwise, or to their dependents;

“(g) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, with respect to any matter placed under the control and management of the Minister; and

“(h) For imposing penalties not exceeding in any case a fine of two hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months enforceable upon summary conviction for the violation of any provision of any such regulation;

“(i) All regulations made hereunder approved by the Governor in Council shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after they are made if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within fifteen days after the opening of the next session of Parliament.

“(3) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed in any way to affect the powers or duties of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, or the Soldier Settlement Board.”

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX VII.

Re-enactment under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919, of certain Orders in Council passed under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914.

P.C. 2324.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

FRIDAY, the 21st day of November, 1919.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas under and by virtue of the authority conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, certain Orders in Council, relating to the treatment, training and re-establishment in civil life of ex-members of His Majesty's Forces, were enacted;

And whereas the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment reports that in order to enable the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment properly to provide medical treatment, vocational training and other benefits for ex-members of the forces, it is necessary that the said Orders in Council be continued in full force and effect;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare that the provisions of the Orders in Council hereinafter mentioned, shall hereafter be in full force and effect subject to the amendments hereinafter set forth, and shall be regarded as having been made effective by virtue of the authority conferred by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Amendment Act, 1919, instead of by virtue of the War Measures Act, 1914, viz.:—

P.C. 2039, dated 22nd August, 1918, subject to the amendment of clause 1 (c) by striking out the words "four months' imprisonment" and substituting therefor the words "three months' imprisonment."

P.C. 1993, dated 28th September, 1918.

P.C. 2418, dated 28th September, 1918.

P.C. 387, dated 24th February, 1919, as amended by P.C. 804, dated 12th April, 1919.

P.C. 424, dated 3rd March, 1919.

P.C. 814, dated 16th April, 1919.

P.C. 1040, dated 19th May, 1919, as amended by P.C. 1845, dated 10th September, 1919, and as further amended by P.C. 2131, dated 16th October, 1919.

P.C. 1342, dated 1st July, 1919.

P.C. 1742, dated 23rd August, 1919.

P.C. 1846, dated 10th September, 1919.

P.C. 2025, dated 30th September, 1919.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX VIII.

Order in Council (P.C. 387) dated the 24th February, 1919, as amended by Order in Council (P.C. 804), dated the 12th April, 1919.*—Authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may carry on certain work and may grant allowances to men undergoing treatment or training.

Order in Council (P.C. 387) dated the 24th February, 1919, as amended by Order in Council (P.C. 804), dated the 12th April, 1919.

Whereas the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment reports:—

That under Order in Council (P.C. 1366) dated June 22, 1918, certain powers were conferred upon the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in respect to former members of the Naval and Military Forces of Canada, His Majesty's Forces other than those of Canada, and His Majesty's Allies in the present War.

That experience has shown that it is necessary to modify certain of these powers, and to extend others.

That the question of providing re-treatment for former members of the forces in cases where the disability is not clearly due to service, has been considered by the Department, and the following ruling has been made:—

“When any ex-soldier applies for re-treatment, and it is questionable whether his disability is due to, or aggravated by service, the Unit Medical Director should give the ex-soldier the benefit of the doubt, if in his opinion, the general resistive power of the ex-soldier against disease has been lowered by war service to such a degree that it has induced the disability from which he suffers when he presents himself for re-treatment.”

That on the return of a member of the Forces from overseas, it has been found in many cases that there is a lowered physical resistance, which sometimes results in a disability not directly attributable to war service, but which undoubtedly is indirectly caused thereby. It is considered that this lowered resistance will prevail for some time after the retirement or discharge of the former member of the Forces and that the Department should be empowered to grant treatment and medicines only, to all former members of the Forces who fall ill during the twelve months following the date of their retirement or discharge, when such treatment or medicine is not necessitated by a war disability.

That it may be pointed out that in Great Britain, either through the Ministry of Pensions or through National Health Insurance, provision is made for the grant of free treatment for all disabilities, when such incapacitate a man for work.

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, hereinafter called the Department, as hereinafter set forth, such authority to supersede the authority granted under the Order in Council (P.C. 1366) dated June 22, 1918;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the powers vested in His Excellency by the War Measures Act, 1914, or by any other enabling authority, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

* Re-enacted by Order in Council P.C. 2324, dated 21st November, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

Treatment
and
Training —
Persons
eligible for.

1. The provisions of the Order in Council of the 21st February, 1918 (P.C. 432), with respect to treatment and training, shall extend and apply to all persons who have served in the Canadian Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, and may in the discretion of the Department be extended to all persons who have served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies, during the present war and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada and who were bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war (hereinafter referred to as former members of the Forces), subject as follows:—

(a) Any former member of the Forces suffering from a disability, which in the opinion of a naval or military medical board or of a medical officer of the Department, is due to or was aggravated by service, and which disability in the opinion of such Board or officer prevents such former member of the Forces from obtaining or continuing employment, shall be entitled to medical or surgical treatment and to such allowances as are provided herein for former members of the Forces suffering from a disability preventing employment.

(b) Any former member of the Forces resident in Canada who, within twelve (12) months after retirement or discharge from the forces or if he has been transferred to the Department by the Department of Militia and Defence, or the Department of the Naval Service, for further continuance of treatment, within twelve (12) months of the completion of such treatment, requires medical or surgical treatment for a disability which is not due to or aggravated by service, shall be entitled to such medical or surgical treatment, provided that such disability is not due to vice or misconduct on the part of such former member of the Forces, and that it shall be competent for a medical officer of the Department to decide whether such disability is or is not due to such vice or misconduct; and provided also that the granting of such treatment shall not entitle such former member of the forces to receive pay and allowances from the Department, nor shall it be deemed in any way to entitle him to pension in respect of any disability not due to or aggravated by service.

(c) Any former member of the Forces suffering from a disability which in the opinion of a naval or military medical board, or of a medical officer of the Department is due to or was aggravated by service, and which in the opinion of the Director of Vocational Training of the Department prevents such former member of the Forces from returning to his previous trade or principal occupation, shall be entitled to re-training for a new occupation in accordance with the regulations of the Department, and to such allowances as are provided herein for former members of the Forces undergoing re-training.

Treatment
and
Training
provisions of

2. The Department may, from time to time, and in its discretion, make arrangements through the Officer Paying Imperial Pensions at Ottawa, or with the Government of any of His Majesty's Domin-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

ions for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty other than those of the Canadian Forces during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements, and to the provisions of Clause 1, during the period of such treatment or training pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

H.M. Forces
other than
Canadian.

3. The Department may, from time to time, and in its discretion, make arrangements for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the Canadian Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be stationed or resident outside of Canada, and may pay the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements and to the provisions of Clause 1, during the period of such treatment or training, pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

Treatment
and
Training
arrangements
for ex-members
C.E.F., outside
of Canada

4. The Department, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may from time to time, and in its discretion make arrangements with the Governments of His Majesty's Allies for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements and to the provisions of Clause 1, during the period of such treatment or training pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

Treatment
and
Training
provisions re-
garding ex-
members.
Allied Forces

5. The allowances payable while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces who is without dependents shall be sixty dollars (\$60) a month.

Training
allowances to
men without
dependents.

6. The allowances payable while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces, who has neither a wife nor any children, but who has a person or persons partially dependent upon him, shall be sixty dollars per month, and the Department may in its discretion pay to such partially dependent person or persons such allowances as may, in the opinion of the Department, be deemed necessary, provided that the total allowances paid to or on account of such partially dependent person or persons shall not exceed an amount of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per month.

Training
allowances to
men with
partial
dependents.

7. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces, who has a wife,

Training
allowances to
married men.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

or a wife and child, or a wife and children, and for such dependent or dependents, shall be as follows:—

(a) for such former member of the Forces.. ..	\$85 00 a month.
(b) for one child.. .. .	10 00 "
(c) for two children.. .. .	18 00 "
(d) for three children.. .. .	25 00 "
(e) for more than three children \$25 per month, plus \$6 per month for each child in excess of three.	

Provided that the Department shall pay direct to the wife the sum of \$40 out of the amount payable to the former member of the Forces plus the allowances for children.

Training
allowances to
widowers with
children.

8. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces who is a widower with a child or children and for such dependent or dependents, shall be as follows:—

- (a) for such former member of the Forces and one child, an amount not exceeding \$80 a month.
- (b) for such former member of the Forces and two children, an amount not exceeding \$88 a month.
- (c) for such former member of the Forces and three children, an amount not exceeding \$95 a month.
- (d) for such former member of the Forces and more than three children, \$95 per month plus \$6 per month for each child in excess of three.

Provided that the Department may in its discretion pay to a guardian or other person having charge of any such child or children, such portion of the amounts set forth in this Clause as it may deem necessary and may deduct the amount so paid from the allowances payable to the former member of the Forces.

Training
allowances to
men with de-
pendents other
wife and
children.

9. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces who has neither a wife nor any children, but who has a parent or parents, or a person or persons in the place of a parent or parents, or a brother or a sister or brothers or sisters, any of whom are wholly or mainly dependent upon him for support, and for such dependent or dependents shall be as follows:—

(a) for such former member of the Forces.. ..	\$60 00 a month.
(b) for such parent, an amount not exceeding..	25 00 "
(c) for such parent and one such brother or sister an amount not exceeding.. .. .	35 00 "
(d) for such parent and two such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding... ..	43 00 "
(e) for such parent and three such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. ..	50 00 "
(f) for such parent and more than three such brothers or sisters, \$50 per month, plus \$6 per month for each of such brothers or sisters in excess of three.	
(g) for one such orphan brother or sister an amount not exceeding.. .. .	20 00 "
(h) for two such orphan brothers or sisters an amount not exceeding.. .. .	28 00 "
(i) for three such orphan brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding.. .. .	35 00
(j) for more than three such orphan brothers or sisters, \$35 per month, plus \$6 per month for each of such orphan brothers or sisters in excess of three.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Provided that if such former member of the Forces has two parents wholly or mainly dependent upon him for support, one of them shall, for the purpose of estimating the allowances payable in respect of such dependents be regarded as a brother or sister.

10. The allowances set out in Clauses (8) and (9) for children of widowers or for parents, or for brothers or sisters, shall, subject to the provisions of Clause 13 be the maximum allowances payable for such dependents, but if, in the discretion of the Department, less amounts are sufficient for the maintenance of such persons, the Department may award such less amounts.

Training allowances are maximum.

11. No allowances shall be payable, while he is undergoing training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces or for his dependent or dependents under more than one of Clauses (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) but any person or persons to whom a former member of the Forces who is undergoing treatment or training by the Department stands in loco parentis shall, at the discretion of the Department for the purpose of estimating the allowances payable to such former member of the Forces and for such dependent or dependents, be regarded as his child or children.

Training limitation of payment under one clause only—what children may be included.

12. No allowances shall be payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the Department, for any dependent or dependents of a former member of the Forces other than those mentioned in Clauses (6), (7), (8), (9) and (11), and the decision whether or not a person is dependent upon a former member of the Forces shall rest with the Department, and any allegation of dependency shall be corroborated by such evidence as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Treatment and Training—Limitation of dependents Department to decide dependency.

13. (a) In cases where a former member of the Forces while undergoing training by the Department is subsisted by the Department the sum of \$30 per month (to cover cost of such subsistence) shall be deducted from the Pay and Allowances of such former member of the Forces, provided that when such former member of the Forces has a dependent or dependents for whom allowances are payable under this Order in Council, and with whom he is residing at the commencement of his training by the Department and owing, to his undergoing training is unable to continue to reside with such dependent or dependents, or finds it necessary, with the approval of the Department to remove such dependent or dependents to another place of residence, the sum of twenty-two dollars only shall be deducted, and the allowances payable to or on account of such dependent or dependents may in the discretion of the Department be increased by \$8 per month.

Training deduction for subsistence.

(b) In cases where a former member of the Forces who while undergoing training is not subsisted by the Department, and who has a dependent or dependents for whom allowances are payable under this Order in Council with whom he was residing at the commencement of his training, is, owing to his undergoing training, unable to continue to reside with such dependent or dependents, or, finds it necessary, with the approval of the Department to remove such dependent or dependents to another place in order to continue

Training—Additional allowances in special cases.

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

to reside with them, the allowances payable for such former member of the Forces under this Order in Council shall be increased by an amount of eight dollars per month, and the allowances payable to or on account of such dependent or dependents shall also be increased by an amount of eight dollars a month.

Treatment
and
Training—
Manner of
payment.

14. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the Department, for a former member of the Forces or for the wife of a former member of the Forces shall be paid direct to him or her unless in the discretion of the Department, it is deemed advisable to pay such allowances to such other person as the Department may determine, and the allowances payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the Department, for the dependent or dependents of a former member of the Forces other than his wife, shall be paid to such person as the Department may determine.

Training—
Men married
during.

15. If a former member of the Forces is unmarried or a widower at the time his training is approved by the Department and marries during the progress of his training, the allowances for a married former member of the Forces, shall be paid to him from the date of his marriage, or in the event of the interruption of his training on account of his marriage, from the date of the resumption of his training instead of the allowances he or his dependents, if any, were receiving prior to his marriage.

Treatment—
Pay and
allowances and
allowance in
lieu of Patriotic
Fund.

16. (a) The allowances payable while he is undergoing treatment by the Department for a former member of the Forces passed immediately on discharge by the Department of Militia and Defence, or by the Department of the Naval Service to the Department for further treatment which prevents him from obtaining employment and for a former member of the Forces who is accepted by the Department for treatment for a recurrence of disability due to or aggravated by service which prevents him from obtaining or continuing employment and for his dependent or dependents shall be equivalent to the amount of the pay and allowances paid by the Department of Militia and Defence or by the Department of the Naval Service, for the rank held by the former member of the Forces at the time of his retirement or discharge less subsistence allowance but with the addition of the following allowances for the dependent or dependents of such former member of the Forces who held a rank below commissioned rank in lieu of the Patriotic Fund Allowance if such dependents are residing in Canada.

Wife only.. . . .	\$10 00 per month.
Wife and one child... . .	19 00 "
Wife and two children... . .	26 00 "
Wife and three children... . .	31 00 "
For each child in excess of three children, \$5	
per month with a maximum allowance of	
\$45 per month for wife and children.	

Provided that the allowance in lieu of Patriotic Fund Allowances or such lesser amounts as may be determined by the Department, may be payable to, or in respect of other dependents of a former member of the forces below commissioned rank, than a wife

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

or children if such dependents would be entitled to the same had the former member of the forces been re-attested as a member of the Forces.

(b) There shall be deducted from the allowances payable to such former member of the Forces the sum of twenty dollars per month or such sum as he had while on active service assigned to his dependent or dependents whichever be the greater, and this sum together with an amount equivalent to the amount of separation allowance to which, but for his retirement or discharge, he would be entitled under the pay and allowance regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service, shall, subject to Clause 14 hereof, be paid direct to such dependent or dependents.

(c) In the event of such former member of the Forces being granted out-patient treatment provided that in the opinion of the Department his disability is such as to prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, there shall be added to the allowances payable to him under the authority of this clause, an amount equivalent to the subsistence allowance to which, but for his retirement or discharge he would have been entitled under the pay and allowance regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service.

(d) No former member of the Forces, who is undergoing in-patient treatment by the Department and is entitled to the allowances payable under this clause, shall unless specially authorized by the Department be paid, for his personal use, a larger sum than \$10 per month, out of such allowances and the balance of his allowances shall be retained by the Department to his credit and paid to him on the conclusion of his treatment.

17. (a) When a former member of the Forces not in receipt of allowances under any of clauses 6, 7, 8, 9 or 16 is directed by an officer of the Department, or by a medical practitioner, acting under the authority of the Department, to report at an institution for examination or observation or for treatment for a period not exceeding one week or when a former member of the Forces is directed by an Officer of the Department authorized in that behalf to report to an institution or other place for repairs to or replacement of an artificial limb or other orthopaedic appliance provided that the time occupied shall not be longer than fourteen days, he shall be entitled to receive the following allowances:—

Treatment allowances for men called in for medical examination and renewals orthopaedic appliances.

Return transportation, first class, with sleeping berths, if necessary, \$1 per day for the time absent from his home plus \$1.50 for every night, spent at a hotel or lodgings at his own expense, and 50 cents for every meal (3 meals a day) purchased by him, while absent from home.

(b) When the institution or other place to which such former member of the Forces, not undergoing treatment or training is required to report is in the same town as, or contiguous to his place of residence, he shall be paid at the rate of \$3 per day, in lieu of the allowances set forth in section (a) of this clause provided that the time occupied shall not be longer than fourteen days.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

(c) When it is necessary for a former member of the Forces not in receipt of allowances under any of Clauses 6, 7, 8, 9 or 16 to remain at an institution for observation or for repairs to his artificial limb or other orthopaedic appliance or should the repairs to his artificial limb or other orthopaedic appliance take such time as to keep him from his home or prevent him following any remunerative occupation for longer than fourteen days he shall after the fourteenth day be paid the allowances set forth in clause (16) hereof, less the amount of pension, if any, paid to or in respect of himself or his dependents.

(d) When a former member of the Forces who is undergoing training is directed by an Officer of the Department to report at an institution or other place for examination or for treatment or for repairs to or replacement of an artificial limb or other orthopaedic appliance, his allowances, subject to Clause 21, shall continue and he shall not be entitled to receive the allowances set forth in subsections A and B of this clause, but any reasonable expenses which he may incur shall be paid by the Department provided that such expenses were authorized and approved by an Officer of the Department authorized in that behalf prior to their being incurred.

Treatment—
Out-patients
Class 2.

18. When a former member of the Forces not in receipt of allowances under any of Clauses 6, 7, 8, 9 or 16, whose disability does not prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, requires out-patient treatment, he shall be entitled to receive such treatment from the Department and to receive such medicine, as he may need. He shall not be entitled to receive the allowances set forth in clause 16 hereof, but if attendance for such treatment or medicine causes such former member of the forces a monetary loss he shall be entitled in the discretion of the Department, to be reimbursed for such loss provided that the amount shall not exceed one dollar (\$1) for each attendance for treatment together with reasonable travelling expenses.

Training—
Stoppage and
continuation
of pension.

19. When a former member of the Forces commences training by the Department, no further payment or payments of pension and allowances by the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Pension and Claims Board other than the payment or payments of such pension and allowances to the date of the commencement of training shall be made to such former member of the Forces, and the allowances payable under the authority of this Order in Council shall commence from the date of such commencement of training, provided that if a payment or payments of pension is or are received by a man during his period of training, the Department shall have authority to deduct the amount of such payment under the authority of this Order in Council, and provided also that at the conclusion of his training by the Department, the Board of Pension Commissioners shall continue pension allowance or gratuity, if any, at such rate as they may then determine as from the day following the day on which the training of such former member of the Forces was concluded.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

20. When a former member of the Forces is accepted for treatment by the Department and is entitled to the allowances set forth in clause 16 hereof, there shall be deducted from each payment of such allowances the amount of pension, if any, to which he or his dependents may be entitled from the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Pension and Claims Board for the period for which he is undergoing treatment, such deduction being made from the amounts payable to the man himself or his dependents, or both, in the discretion of the Department, provided that if the amount of pension is higher than the allowances under clause 16 hereof, pension shall continue and no payment of allowances shall be made by the Department.

Treatment—
Pension to
continue.

21. If a former member of the Forces who is undergoing training by the Department requires institutional treatment during the period of his training, his training allowances and the allowances of his dependent or dependents shall continue during the period of such institutional treatment, provided that the payment of such allowances by the Department during the period of such treatment shall be suspended if the treatment is made necessary by misconduct, provided also that at any time the former member of the forces may be transferred from training allowances to treatment allowances at the discretion of the Department.

Treatment
and
Training
institutional
treatment for
men under-
going training.

22. If a Naval or Military Medical Board or a Medical Officer of the Department reports that a former member of the Forces shall undergo treatment, and such former member of the Forces unreasonably refuses to undergo such treatment or if by any reason of the misconduct of such former member of the forces while undergoing treatment it is necessary in the discretion of the Department to discontinue such treatment, the pension to which he or his dependents would otherwise be entitled may, in the discretion of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, be reduced or refused and any Post Discharge Pay or War Service Gratuity to which such former member of the Forces and his dependents at the time such report is received, or such treatment is discontinued by the Department may be entitled, may be withheld until the Department has certified to the Officer *i. e.* of Post Discharge Pay that such former member of the Forces has undergone and completed to the satisfaction of the Department the treatment so recommended or that such misconduct has been excused. The decision as to what under the provision of this Clause constitutes unreasonable refusal or misconduct shall rest with the Department and its decision shall be final.

Treatment—
Men refusing
to undergo
treatment,
misconduct.

23. (1) The payment of allowances authorized by this Order in Council may be continued for one month after the completion of training of a former member of the Forces provided that (a) In the opinion of the Department his conduct while undergoing training has been satisfactory; (b) his training has occupied a longer period than two months; (c) In the opinion of the Department such continuation of payment is necessary to assist him in obtaining employment or to tide him over a period of temporary difficulty.

Treatment
and
Training—
Post-treatment
and training
allowances.

(2) The payment of allowances authorized by this Order in Council may be continued for one month after the completion of

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

treatment of a former member of the Forces, provided that (a) In the opinion of the Department his conduct, while undergoing treatment, has been satisfactory (b) his treatment has occupied a longer period than two months (c) he is not entitled to any payment of War Service Gratuity (d) in the opinion of the Department such continuation of payment is necessary to assist him in obtaining employment or to tide him over a period of temporary difficulty.

Department's
requirements
to be observed
in discharges.

24. In carrying out the retirement or discharge of any person who has served in the Canadian Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war the requirements of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment shall so far as possible be complied with.

Treatment
and
Training—
Department's
disciplinary
powers and
regulations.

25. The Department shall have power to make regulations respecting the administration and discipline of, and allowances payable for, a former member of the Forces while undergoing treatment or training by the Department and the allowances payable for his dependent or dependents and all deductions from or cancellations of such allowances for the purpose of discipline, and to require that before becoming entitled to treatment or training by the Department, a former member of the Forces shall sign a document agreeing while undergoing treatment or training to submit to all such regulations.

Treatment
and
Training—
Age limit child
dependents.

26. No allowances shall be paid under authority of this Order in Council for any child or brother or sister of any former member of the Forces who, if a boy is over the age of 16, or, if a girl, is over the age of 17 years, provided that if the child or brother or sister is unable owing to physical or mental infirmity to provide for its maintenance the allowances may be continued until such child or brother or sister has attained the age of 21 years. Provided also that no allowances shall be paid in respect of a child or brother or sister after the marriage of such child or brother or sister.

Cancellation
of previous
Orders in
Council.

27. The provisions of the Order in Council, P.C. 1366, dated the 22nd June, 1918, are hereby rescinded as from the first day of March, 1919, but the allowances which at the date of this Order in Council are being paid under the provisions of P.C. 976, dated the 12th April, 1917, to a former member of the Forces undergoing training and to his dependent or dependents may in the discretion of the Department continue to be paid until his training has been completed.

Treatment
and
Training—
Departmental
decision final.

28. The decision of a Naval or Military Medical Board or of a medical officer of the Department under the provisions of clause (1), and the decision of the Department under the provisions of clauses (1), (6), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (16), (18), (20), (21), (22), (23), (27), (29) and (30), and the decision of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada under the provisions of clause (22), shall be final.

Insane former
members of
the Forces.

29. The provisions of this Order in Council shall not apply to any former member of the Forces who is certified by a Naval or Military Medical Board or a Medical Officer of the Department to be insane, provided that an out-patient of a Hospital for the Insane may in the discretion of the Department be paid the allowances set forth in clause 16 hereof.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

30. The provisions of this Order in Council and of the Order in Council of the 21st February, 1918, (P.C. 432), shall not unless the Department otherwise directs, extend and apply to any person who has served in the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war who,—

Treatment
and
Training to
whom Order
in Council
does not apply.

(a) has been cashiered or dismissed the service by sentence of court martial;

(b) has been deprived of his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct;

(c) has been called upon to retire or to resign his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct;

(d) has been discharged having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy, or in the Naval Forces with or without disgrace;

(e) has been discharged having been sentenced to penal servitude or having been sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for two years or more.

(f) has been discharged during his service having been convicted by the civil power of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than two years committed either before or after enlistment, or

(g) has been discharged for misconduct, or to any person who has served in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies during the present war, who has been retired or discharged on any like ground.

31. The provisions of this Order in Council shall be operative from the 1st day of March, 1919, and the allowances hereby authorized shall continue until the Governor in Council shall by Order in Council otherwise provide, provided that the provisions of subsection 1 of clause 23 shall be made retroactive to the 1st July, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

10 GEORGE V. A. 1920

APPENDIX IX.

Authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may deal with insane ex-members of the Forces.

P.C. 1993.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by Bill 12, introduced in the 1st Session, 13th Parliament, 8-9 George V, 1918, entitled "An Act respecting the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment,"

"the management and control of all matters relating to the re-establishment in civil life and activities of all persons who have served in the naval or military forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies during the present war and the dependents of such persons, and the administration of any statutes or of any regulations or orders enacted or made by the Governor in Council for such purpose;"

was conferred upon the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment;

And whereas under Order in Council of the 21st February, 1918 (P.C. 433) the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, then known as the Military Hospitals Commission, now a Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, was charged with the care and treatment of former members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force suffering from insanity or who are mentally deficient;

And whereas by Order in Council, P.C. 3433, dated the 22nd December, 1917, regulations were made regarding the treatment and care of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who had become insane during, or as a result of, military service;

And whereas by P.C. 462, dated 2nd March, 1918, regulations were made regarding the treatment and care of insane officers and men of the Naval Service who had become insane during, or as a result of, their service with the Department of Naval Service;

And whereas owing to the re-organization of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and the regulations now in force that members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who are found to be mentally deficient or insane should be retired or discharged from such force as soon as practicable after their return from overseas or after their condition has been diagnosed:

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, is pleased to order as follows:—

The Orders in Council, P.C. 3433, dated the 22nd day of December, 1917, and P.C. 462, dated the 2nd day of March, 1918, are hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

1. Whenever the term "former member of the forces" is used herein it shall apply to all persons who have served in the Canadian Naval or Military

*Re-enacted by Order in Council, P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

Forces of His Majesty during the present war and who have been retired or discharged therefrom, and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, and whenever the term "dependents" is used it shall apply only to such persons as are classed as dependents under the authority granted to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

2. Insane members of the Canadian Naval and Military Forces shall be retired or discharged from the Naval or Military Forces as soon as possible after their return from overseas or after their condition has been diagnosed and shall, subject to arrangements with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and at its option, be sent to an institution operated by that Department or to a provincial hospital for the insane in the province in which they were domiciled before enlistment, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment being immediately notified as to disposition made of such former members of the forces.

3. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall have authority to operate such hospitals for the insane as may be deemed necessary and may make such arrangements with the Provincial Governments for the care and treatment of insane former members of the forces in provincial hospitals for the insane, as may be necessary.

4. Former members of the forces who are insane may be divided into three classes as follows:—

A.—Retired or discharged owing to insanity entirely caused by service;

B.—Retired or discharged, owing to insanity only partially caused by service;
and

C.—Retired or discharged owing to insanity not in any way caused by service.

Each of these classes may be sub-divided as follows:—

(1) With dependents.

(2) Without dependents.

Class A.—Former members of the forces retired or discharged owing to insanity entirely caused by service.

(1) With dependents: (a) The former member of the forces shall be maintained by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. (b) His dependents shall be paid by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment a sum equal to the amount of pension which would be payable to them if he had died on active service. (c) Should he recover he may, in the discretion of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, be paid, either in one sum or spread over a period, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) per year for the period he has been under the care of that Department.

(2) Without dependents: (a) The former member of the forces shall be maintained by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. (b) Should he recover he may, in the discretion of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, be paid, either in one sum or spread over a period, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) per year for the period he has been under the care of that Department.

Class B.—Former members of the forces retired or discharged owing to insanity only partially caused by service (in this class the word "dependents" shall mean only those proving actually need and dependency).

(1) With dependents: (a) The former member of the forces shall be maintained by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. (b) His dependents shall be paid by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment a sum

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

equal to the amount of pension which would be payable to them if he had died on active service. (c) If his insanity is certified by a Board of Medical Officers of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment as being more than 80 per cent caused by service he may, in the discretion of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, be paid, should he recover, either in one sum or spread over a period, an amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25) per year for each full 5 per cent of his certified disability over 80 per cent for the period he has been under the care of that Department.

(2) Without dependents: (a) The former member of the forces shall be maintained by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. (b) If his insanity is certified by a Board of Medical Officers of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment as being more than 80 per cent caused by service he may, in the discretion of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, be paid, should he recover, either in one sum or spread over a period, an amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25) per year for each full 5 per cent of his certified disability over 80 per cent for the period he has been under the care of that Department.

Class C.—Former members of the forces retired or discharged owing to insanity not in any way caused by service.

The former member of the forces shall be maintained by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. No allowances shall be paid to his dependents, if any, and no amount shall be paid to him should he recover.

5. If a legal guardian or curator has been appointed to administer the affairs of an insane former member of the forces and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has been relieved of responsibility for his care and maintenance, he shall be awarded a pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada commencing on the day following the day on which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has ceased to maintain and care for him, and the whole of such pension shall be paid by the Board of Pension Commissioners to such guardian or curator provided that in the discretion of the Board of Pension Commissioners the whole of such pension may be paid to a person who has not been appointed legal guardian or curator, but who has been appointed administrator.

6. (a) When a former member of the forces who has been undergoing treatment in a hospital for the insane under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has recovered sufficiently to be allowed to pass under his own control, the local representative of that Department shall forward to the Board of Pension Commissioners the proceedings of the Board of Medical Officers certifying to such recovery, and the Board of Pension Commissioners shall then award pension, allowance or gratuity, if any, to commence on the day following the day of the release by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment of such former member of the forces. (b) The amount, if any, standing to his credit on the books of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall be paid to him.

7. (a) The pension granted to a former member of the forces at present undergoing treatment in a hospital for the insane shall at a date to be set by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment be cancelled and the provisions of this Order in Council shall then apply to such former member of the forces and to his dependents, if any. (b) Any amount standing to the credit of such former member of the forces on the books of the Board of Pension Commissioners shall be transferred to his credit on the books at the head office of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

8. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may from time to time, and in its discretion, make arrangements with the Governments of any of His Majesty's Dominions for the maintenance of insane persons who have served in the Naval and Military Forces of His Majesty other than those of the Canadian Forces during the present war and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether *bona fide* residents in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for such maintenance.

9. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may from time to time, and in its discretion, make arrangements with the Governments of His Majesty's Allies for the maintenance of insane persons who have served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty's Allies and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether *bona fide* residents in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for the cost of such maintenance.

10. The provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1366, dated the 22nd day of June, 1918, regarding pay and allowances of men undergoing treatment in hospitals under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall not apply to former members of the forces who are undergoing treatment for insanity.

11. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may arrange with the superintendents of hospitals for the insane an allowance to be made to former members of the forces interned in such hospitals for the insane for the purpose of purchasing clothing, tobacco or other comforts, and the amount of such allowance shall be charged against the former member of the forces on the books of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and shall be deducted from any amounts payable to him should he recover, but in the event of his non-recovery it shall be written off.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX X.

Authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may give vocational training and pay and allowances to men who enlisted under the Military Age of 18 years.

P.C. 814.*

Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th April, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 12th April, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, stating that the question of re-training men who have not been disabled has, for some time, been the subject of consideration and discussion by district vocational officers, secretaries of returned soldiers' commissions, presidents of universities, war veterans and others interested in the work of the rehabilitation of returned soldiers, and that it would appear desirable to provide re-training facilities for young men who have enlisted voluntarily in the forces under the military age of eighteen years. As they were immature at the time their decision was made, it has been urged that the public is responsible for any disadvantages accruing to them, owing to their having been accepted when under age. Being immature they could not rightly measure the consequences of their act, and the spirit of adventure had probably more to do with their enlisting than it had with older men.

A large number of these young men, if they had continued their work, would, in the course of time, have become skilled workmen and in a position of self support and independence, but the years they spent in the Army were just those during which they should have been fitting themselves to earn a livelihood in an occupation for which they had prepared themselves. It is difficult, and practically impossible for them to put themselves back in the same position.

It would be unfortunate if they were forced into the ranks of unskilled labour with an added handicap on account of the age at which they are starting. If, on the other hand, they could be trained under the guidance of competent instructors or in a carefully supervised industry, their experience in the war might be turned to advantage, both to themselves and the country.

It is desired that discretionary powers be granted to the Department to train these young men in industries, or in classes conducted by the Department and to pay such allowances as may be determined. It is probable that those apprenticed and taking training in industries will be paid in a manner different to those who are attending classes. It is suggested that where practicable, they be enrolled as apprentices in accredited industries, where they will receive the pay of apprentices from the industry, which pay may be augmented by the Department to an amount per month not exceeding the special scale hereinafter referred to.

To overcome any difficulties which may develop in the administration of the training of minors in industries, it is suggested that they should become the wards of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and be dealt with individually.

The Minister, therefore, recommends as follows:—

(a) That the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment be granted discretionary powers to select such returned soldiers as may appear to be eligible, who enlisted under the military age of eighteen, and who, because of the war, suffered a severe interruption to their training, and to grant such men a further period of training in one of the Department's training classes, in a high school, college, university, business college or industrial establishment.

*Re-enacted by Order in Council, P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

(b) That allowances be granted to any such returned soldiers according to a special scale to be approved by the Department, sanctioned by Order in Council.

(c) That the Department be empowered to pay the allowances for such period as may be fixed by regulations approved by the Governor in Council.

(d) That the allowances payable to any such returned soldiers receiving wages or other payments from the proprietors of industries, in which they may be apprenticed, may be augmented by the Department up to an amount not exceeding the scale to be fixed by Order in Council.

(e) That the Department be authorized to hold back a portion of any allowance payable, and to pay same to the student at the conclusion of his course, or later, if in the discretion of the Department it is deemed advisable so to do.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1846.*

At the Government House at Ottawa.

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1919.

PRESENT:

The Deputy Governor General in Council:

Whereas the Order in Council P.C. 814 of the 16th April, 1919, provides:—

“That the Department of Soldiers’ Civil Re-establishment be granted discretionary powers to select such returned soldiers as may appear to be eligible who enlisted under the military age of eighteen, and who, because of the war suffered a severe interruption to their training, and to grant such men a further period of training in one of the Department’s training classes, in a high school, college, university, business college or industrial establishment.

“That allowances be granted to any such returned soldiers according to a special scale to be approved by the Department, sanctioned by Order in Council.”

Therefore the Deputy Governor General in Council in pursuance of the foregoing and on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers’ Civil Re-establishment is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

(a) The Department of Soldiers’ Civil Re-establishment is hereby authorized to pay to, or on account of, such returned soldiers as may be selected for re-training under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 814 of the 16th April, 1919, the allowances authorized by Order in Council, P.C. 387 of the 24th February, 1919, clauses 5 to 15 inclusive, to be paid to, or on account of, all former members of the Forces while undergoing training by the Department:

(b) The allowances authorized by clause (a) hereof shall be the maximum allowances payable to, or on account of, former members of the Forces selected for training under the provisions of the said Order in Council, P.C. 814, of the 16th April, 1919.

(c) In cases where the payment of the allowances authorized by the foregoing clause (a) would not appear to be justified, the Department may in its discretion, pay such lesser allowances as may be warranted by the conditions under which training is provided.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

*Re-enacted by Order in Council, P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers’ Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX XI.

Limitation of period during which application for retraining may be made by ex-members of the Forces entitled to the same.

P.C. 1040.*

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th May, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 13th May, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, submitting that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has been granted authority from time to time to give retraining to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have suffered disabilities as a result of service, which prevented them from returning to their previous occupation, or who, for other reasons, were considered eligible to receive such training at public expense. The number of men at present undergoing re-training is 6,989, and it is expected in the near future that this number will be augmented considerably.

The minister further submits that as the men for whom re-training has been provided will all shortly have been demobilized, a period should be set as to the time during which application can be made for a re-training course.

The minister, therefore, recommends as follows:—

That no ex-members of the Canadian Naval or Military Forces shall be entitled to the benefits of retraining under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment unless application for a course of retraining is made within 12 months from the date of the passing of this Order in Council, or 12 months from the date of retirement or discharge from the Naval or Military Forces, whichever is the later, provided that where an ex-member of the forces has been transferred or passed direct by the Department of Militia and Defence, or the Department of the Naval Service to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for a continuation of treatment such ex-member of the forces shall be allowed 6 months from the completion of such treatment in which to make application for and to commence his course.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*Re-enacted, as amended by P.C. 1845, dated September 10, 1919 and as further amended by P.C. 2131, dated October 16, 1919,—by Order in Council P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

P.C. 1845.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1919.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by Order in Council P.C. 1040, dated 19th May, 1919:—

“That no ex-members of the Canadian Naval or Military Forces shall be entitled to the benefits of retraining under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment unless application for a course of retraining is made within twelve months from the date of the passing of this Order in Council or twelve months from the date of retirement or discharge from the Naval or Military Forces whichever is the later, provided that where an ex-member of the Forces has been transferred or passed direct by the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for a continuation of treatment, such ex-member of the Forces shall be allowed six months from the completion of such treatment in which to make application for and to commence his course.”

And whereas owing to the rapidity with which the demobilization of the Naval and Land Forces of Canada has been effected, the matter of further limiting the period during which disabled ex-members of the Forces may apply to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the benefits of retraining has been the subject of further consideration;

And whereas it is considered to be in the interest of such disabled soldiers as are entitled to participate in the benefits of retraining that they take advantage of such benefits at the earliest possible date, with a view to effecting more quickly their re-establishment in civil life;

Therefore, the Deputy Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, is pleased to order that the foregoing clause of the said Order in Council P.C. 1040, of the 19th May, 1919, shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all words after the word “That” in the first line thereof, and by substituting the following therefor:—

“No ex-members of the Canadian Naval or Military Forces shall be entitled to the benefits of retraining under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, unless application for courses of retraining is made within three months from the first day of September, 1919, or three months from the date of retirement or discharge from the Naval or Military Forces, whichever is the later, provided that where an ex-member of the Forces has been transferred or passed directly from the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for a continuation of treatment such ex-member of the Forces shall be allowed three months from the completion of such treatment in which to make application for the benefits of such retraining.”

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

* Re-enacted, as amended by P.C. 2131, 16th October, 1919,—by Order in Council 2324, dated 21st November, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

P.C. 2131.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

THURSDAY, the 16th day of October, 1919.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by Order in Council dated 10th September, 1919 (P.C. 1845),—

“That no ex-members of the Canadian Naval or Military Forces shall be entitled to the benefits of retraining under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, unless application for courses of retraining is made within three months from the first day of September, 1919, or three months from the date of retirement or discharge from the Naval or Military Forces, whichever is the later, provided that where an ex-member of the Forces has been transferred or passed directly from the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for a continuation of treatment such ex-member of the Forces shall be allowed three months from the completion of such treatment in which to make application for the benefits of such retraining.”

And whereas the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment recommends that the following paragraph be substituted for the above:

Therefore the Deputy Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the said Order in Council of the 10th September, 1919, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the substitution of the following paragraph for that quoted above, viz.:—

“That no ex-members of the Canadian Naval or Military Forces shall be entitled to the benefits of retraining under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, unless application for courses of retraining is made within three months from the publication of an announcement by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to this effect, or within three months from the 1st day of November, 1919, whichever is the earlier, provided that where the date of retirement or discharge of any ex-member of the Canadian Naval or Military Forces is subsequent to the 1st November, 1919, provided also that where an ex-member of the Forces has been transferred or passed directly from the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for a continuation of treatment such ex-member of the Forces shall be allowed three months from the date of retirement or discharge or from the completion of such treatment in which to make application for the benefits of such retraining.”

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
 Clerk of the Privy Council.

*Re-enacted by Order in Council, P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX XII.

Regulations for the Protection of Artificial Limbs, etc., Manufactured by the
Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

P.C. 2039 (amended).*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

THURSDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it is considered that in the public interest appropriate measures should be taken to secure the abatement of the practice by private concerns of inducing soldiers incapacitated by the loss of any of their limbs, to whom the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has issued artificial limbs, to exchange such appliances for others manufactured or vended by them for which they exact, in addition to the transfer of the appliances so exchanged, a substantial money consideration; and to prevent any trading in the artificial limbs and appliances issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, except by and with the consent in writing of the Department.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulations, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. (a) Every artificial limb or orthopædic or surgical appliance manufactured or issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall, before it is issued to any person for use, be stamped or marked with a small seal bearing the words "Issued by the Government of Canada."

(b) Every person who wilfully defaces, conceals or removes the seal of the Government of Canada from any artificial limb or appliance issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

(c) Every person who, without lawful authority, makes or counterfeits such seal of the Government of Canada or the impression of such seal, or sells or exposes for sale or has in his possession any goods having thereon a counterfeit of any such seal, knowing the same to be a counterfeit, or affixes any such seal to any goods manufactured, sold or otherwise dealt with by such person, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$200 nor less than \$50, or to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, and every chattel, article, instrument or thing by means of which or in relation to which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

2. No person to whom an artificial limb or appliance is issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall transfer, exchange or otherwise relinquish the possession of such limb or appliance to any other person unless by and with the consent in writing of the Minister of Soldiers'

* Re-enacted as amended by Order in Council, P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

Civil Re-establishment, and any person other than the person to whom such limb or appliance is so issued who has possession of any such limb or appliance or makes any alteration to the same without such consent shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$200, and such limb or appliance in his possession shall be confiscated and returned to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

3. Every person who by words oral or written or by signs, pictures, caricatures or objects, or by public exhibition or demonstration, publishes a false statement or suggestion or representation disparaging any goods manufactured or issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100, provided that nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to take away or prejudice or otherwise affect any civil remedy which the Department might have for actionable disparagement of its goods.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX XIII.

Authority for the disposal of Estates of deceased ex-members of the Forces who die while on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

P.C. 2418.*

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

SATURDAY, the 28th day of September, 1918.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas pursuant to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, provision has been made in Canada for the administration of the military estates of deceased soldiers, and a director of military estates has been appointed with an adequate staff;

And whereas it is expedient that the estates of retired officers and discharged soldiers who, at the time of their deaths respectively, were in receipt of emoluments from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (Invalided Soldiers' Commission), in the nature of emoluments in continuance of or in substitution for their pay and allowances as such officers and soldiers, should be dealt with in the same manner as if they had not been retired or discharged;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, with the concurrence of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to order and direct that the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, relating to the distribution of the estates of officers and soldiers, shall apply to the estates of retired officers and discharged soldiers who were at the time of their deaths respectively, in receipt of emoluments from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (Invalided Soldiers' Commission), and that the estates of such deceased retired officers and discharged soldiers be distributed in all respects in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as if they had never been retired or discharged.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*Re-enacted by Order in Council, P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX XIV.

Arrangements with Government of Australia regarding the repatriation of
Australians in Canada.

P.C. 1742.*

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd August, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 9th August, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment stating that a communication has been received by cable from the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia in regard to the repatriation of Australians who served during the war with the Canadian Forces, reading as follows:—

“Australians on active service with Canadian Forces during war eligible under Australian repatriation scheme for free passage, including wife and children, to Australia, on furnishing proofs of residence in Australia before war and, if application made within six months, discharge, desire you nominate responsible officer, your Government to determine eligibility of applicants. The application should be supported by following proofs: Statutory declaration by applicant, date, period residence in Australia and birth certificate or declaration by reliable person. Officer appointed by your Government may receive applications but hold till receipt of copy of Act, regulations and full instructions, now despatched.”

The Minister observes that it is understood that the Government of Australia will reimburse the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for any expenses incurred in connection with the working out of the scheme outlined for the repatriation of Australian ex-members of the Canadian Forces.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be authorized to act in behalf of the Government of Australia in arranging for the repatriation of such Australian ex-members of the forces, including their wives and children, as may be eligible under the Australian repatriation scheme for free transportation to Australia.

The Minister further recommends that, in order to facilitate the working out of the Australian repatriation scheme and in pursuance of the authority granted under Chapter 1, Section 25, Revised Statutes of Canada, the undermentioned officers of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be authorized to receive evidence under oath from such Australian ex-members of the Canadian Forces as may apply for the benefits of the said Australian repatriation scheme, viz.:—

C. G. Arthur, Ottawa, Ont.

W. C. N. Marriott, Ottawa, Ont.

F. A. Ladd, Halifax, N.S.

W. R. Caldwell, Fredericton, N.B.

*Re-enacted by Order in Council, P.C. 2324, dated November 21, 1919, passed under authority of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1919.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

John F. Buckley, Montreal, P.Q.
W. H. Smith, Kingston, Ont.
G. F. Morrison, Toronto, Ont.
Geo. E. Black, Guelph, Ont.
G. H. Boyd, Winnipeg, Man.
F. M. Riches, Regina, Sask.
Chas. H. Taylor, Calgary, Alta.
Geo. H. Deane, Vancouver, B.C.
G. H. Radford, Dawson City, Yukon.

The Committee concur in the above recommendations and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX XV.

Regulations regarding War Service Gratuity due to ex-members of the Forces on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for treatment.

P.C. 2419.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

MONDAY, the 1st day of December, 1919.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Whereas under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 3165, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 285, dated 8th February, 1919, and P.C. 1382, dated 9th July, 1919, it is provided that war service gratuity shall be payable upon the retirement or discharge from the naval or land forces of Canada, or upon appointment on the establishment of or engagement in the reconstituted permanent force or upon completion of demobilization;

And whereas by Order in Council P.C. 3165, dated 21st December, 1918, it is specifically provided, in paragraphs 9 and 11, as follows:—

“9. If any officer, warrant officer or man brought forward for retirement or discharge is entitled, pursuant to the recommendation of a medical board or a medical officer to receive pay and allowances (other than pension) from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, he and his dependents shall not be paid the gratuity until he has submitted to such treatment as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment directs and has ceased to receive full pay and allowances from such department. The gratuity, when no longer payable as above, shall be paid in alternate monthly instalments of 31 and 30 days' pay and allowances.”

“11. If any officer, warrant officer or man, before he and his dependents have received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided for, is reported as being entitled to or in receipt of full pay and allowances from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, the gratuity or the part thereof which, at the time, remains unpaid, shall not be paid, but the officer, warrant officer or man and his dependents, upon his subsequently ceasing to be entitled to or to receive such pay and allowances, shall, if then otherwise eligible to receive the gratuity, be entitled to receive the same or the part thereof which remains unpaid in alternate monthly instalments of 31 and 30 days' pay and allowances.”

And whereas by Order in Council P.C. 3165, dated 21st December, 1918, it is specifically provided in paragraph 12 as follows:—

“12. (a) If any officer, warrant officer or man dies before he and his dependents have received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided for and if there survive him dependents who would have been entitled under paragraph 3 above, to a portion of the gratuity equal to separation allowance,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

or who would have been so entitled had the officer, warrant officer or man been in receipt of ordinary Canadian Expeditionary Force rates of pay and allowances immediately before his retirement or discharge, the portion of the gratuity unpaid at the time of his death shall be payable to such dependents.

(b) Except as provided in Clause (a) above, if any officer, warrant officer or man dies before he has received any part or the whole of the gratuity herein provided for, the portion of the gratuity unpaid at the time of his death shall not become payable."

And whereas by P.C. 1382, dated 9th July, 1919, it is provided that the following clause be added to P.C. 3165, of the 21st December, 1918:—

"When any officer, warrant officer or man, who has been since the 21st February, 1918, or may hereafter be retired or discharged from the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service and on the recommendation of a board of medical officers passed direct to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for further treatment for a disability incurred on or aggravated by active service, has been or is in pursuance of such recommendation placed on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for such further treatment, the time during which such officer, warrant officer or man has remained or may remain on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment shall be added to his service with the naval or land forces of Canada and any war service gratuity to which he or his dependents may at the conclusion of such treatment, be entitled, shall be computed upon the length of service in accordance with the schedule attached hereto plus the period during which such officer, warrant officer or man is undergoing such treatment and is in receipt of pay and allowances from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, any provisions in Clauses 1 to 16 hereof to the contrary notwithstanding."

And whereas by Order in Council P.C. 2007, dated 26th September, 1919, demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for the purpose of war service gratuity has been declared to be completed on the 1st day of October, 1919, and it is directed that no service performed after that date shall be taken into consideration for the purposes of the gratuity.

And whereas there now are in hospitals operated or controlled by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment certain patients who have, under the provisions above quoted, not received any portion of their War Service Gratuity, or who have not received the whole of their War Service Gratuity.

And whereas in the interests of discipline in the institutions in which these men are receiving treatment and in the interests of the men themselves it is most undesirable that, unless the circumstances are most exceptional, War Service Gratuity should be paid during the period of treatment, as provided by P.C. 2007, of the 26th September, 1919.

And whereas the Department of Militia and Defence is desirous of completing the payment of War Service Gratuity at as early a date as possible.

Now therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, with the concurrence of the Minister of Militia and Defence, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered:—

1. That paragraphs 9 and 11 of the Order in Council P.C. 3165, of the 21st December, 1918, be continued in full force and effect subject to the provisions of Clause "5" hereof.

2. That the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 1382, dated 9th July, 1919, shall be subject to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 2007, dated 26th September, 1919,

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

and that, in consequence, no period of treatment with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment beyond the 1st day of October, 1919, shall be reckoned towards the length of service with the Naval or Land Forces of Canada.

3. That, notwithstanding paragraph 14 of P.C. 3165 of 21st December, 1918, the Department of Militia and Defence shall pay over and transfer to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, in a lump sum, all amounts of War Service Gratuity which may now or may hereafter be due to any man on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for further treatment, and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment shall place such moneys to the credit of the men to whom they will be payable on the completion of treatment, on the books of the Department, and shall credit the patient with 5 per cent interest upon the unpaid balance which will become due to him on the completion of treatment; interest to be computed every three months,—at the end of March, June, September and December.

4. That notwithstanding paragraph 12 of P.C. 3165, of the 21st December, 1918, in the event of any officer, warrant officer or man on the strength of the Department for treatment, dying before he has been paid any portion or the whole of his War Service Gratuity, the amount unpaid be credited to his estate.

5. That notwithstanding paragraphs 9 and 11 of P.C. 3165, of the 21st December, 1918, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is authorized, if it is found,—

(a) That the family or those dependent upon the patient, on the strength of the Department for treatment, is urgently in need of funds, owing to extraordinary circumstances, or,

(b) That the patient himself is urgently in need of funds, owing to extraordinary circumstances, on the case being submitted in detail to the Department, supported by such sworn statements or affidavits as the Department may require, stating why a portion or the whole of the War Service Gratuity should be paid, and for what purpose the money is to be used, to pay a portion or the whole of such War Service Gratuity to or on behalf of the said patient, subject to the proviso that all applications for the payment of the whole or any part of the War Service Gratuity, while a man is still on the strength of the Department for treatment, with such evidence as may be necessary, shall be submitted to the Head Office of the Department at Ottawa, and passed upon by a committee to be appointed for that purpose by the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the Minister of Militia and Defence, and the award of such committee shall be final.

(6) That when a patient on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has completed his treatment, the amount of the War Service Gratuity remaining in the hands of the Department shall be paid to him, with accrued interest, by the Department, in the same number of monthly payments as though it had been paid to him direct by the Department of Militia and Defence, subject to the provisions of Clause "5" hereof.

(7) That notwithstanding that the moneys are placed to the credit of the man, if so required by the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will recover from any credit balance of War Service Gratuity so far as possible any overpayment or debit balance of military pay and allowances.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX XVI.

Authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may make special provision for care of functionally, neurologically and mentally sub-normal men.

P.C. 2328.

Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st November, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th November, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, stating that under the chairmanship of the Honourable J. A. Calder, P.C., M.P., the Special Parliamentary Committee on Bill 10, an Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, in its report to the House of Commons which was adopted by that House, stated that the following suggestion had been made to the Committee during the course of its hearings:—

“Suggestion 5.—During the course of the investigation by your Committee into matters relating to re-establishment, it was repeatedly brought out that special provision should be made for those functionally, neurologically, and mentally sub-normal men who cannot be completely taken care of under existing regulations.”

The Minister further states that, based on the foregoing, the following recommendation was made by the Committee:—

“Recommendation.—Your Committee recognize that there is an urgent necessity for the establishing of a means to take care of these problem cases. In view of the highly technical and difficult nature of the question they recommend that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment should take immediate steps to institute a thorough inquiry to determine the need and to recommend the means of best dealing with this difficult problem.

“They further recommend that in the interim, or until such time as proper provision is made for the care of such cases, the Department be authorized to expend the money necessary to make provision for these cases.”

The Minister recommends that in pursuance of the foregoing recommendation the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be authorized to expend such moneys as, in the discretion of the Minister, may be deemed necessary to make provision for the cases referred to, pending the result of an investigation, in connection with which the Department is formulating plans with a view to the submission of definite proposals to Your Excellency in Council at a later date.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX XVII.

Authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may issue loans for the purchase of tools and for training or education in certain specified cases.

P.C. 2329.

Certified Copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st November, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th November, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, stating that under the Chairmanship of the Honourable J. A. Calder, P.C., M.P., the Special Parliamentary Committee on Bill 10, an Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, in its report to the House of Commons, which was adopted by that House, made the following recommendations:—

“(a) That the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment at its discretion be authorized to advance by way of loan to those disabled men who have been re-trained and who are in need of same, a sum not exceeding \$500 for the purchase of tools and equipment necessary to establish them in their new occupation, such loans to be repayable within five years from date of issue without interest.

“(b) That the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment at its discretion be authorized to advance by way of loan to those men who were disabled and who are in need of same, a sum not exceeding \$500, to enable them to pursue any course of training or education that was substantially interrupted by war service, providing in all cases that the disability was of such a nature as to make such assistance necessary and provided further that such men are not entitled to or have not taken training under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; all such loans to be repayable in five years without interest.”

The Minister recommends that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be authorized to carry out the foregoing recommendations, subject to the condition that those to whom loans are made under paragraph (b) as above shall not be eligible for vocational re-training subsequent to the granting of such loans.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX XVIII.

Authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may issue pay and allowances to men who commence vocational training pending approval of courses.

P.C. 2327.

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st November, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th November, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment stating that under the Chairmanship of the Honourable J. A. Calder, P.C., M.P., the Special Parliamentary Committee on Bill 10, an Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, in its report to the House of Commons which was adopted by that House, stated that the following suggestion had been made to the Committee during the course of its hearings:—

“Suggestion (4).—That the delay in making a decision as to an applicant's eligibility for training be reduced and that a man be granted allowances between the time of application for a course and the date of approval of his course.

The Minister further states that based on the foregoing the following recommendation was made by the Committee:—

“*Recommendation.*—It is recommended that the Vocational Branch should actively pursue the policy as laid down in the past and as at present followed in this respect, with a view to doing everything possible to eliminate all unnecessary delays commensurate with a careful and proper investigation as to the eligibility of the applicant for training and further, as a measure to ameliorate the financial difficulties of applicants caused by unavoidable delays in this respect, that if a man is taken on for training by the District Disabled Soldiers' Training Board and his application is afterwards rejected the Department shall provide pay and allowances over the period he has been in training, except in cases where wilful misrepresentation has been discovered.”

The Minister recommends that the above recommendation be carried out with the addition of the words “in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 387, 1919,” after the words “pay and allowances” in the recommendation. The recommendation of the Minister will, therefore, read as follows:—

“It is recommended that the Vocational Branch should actively pursue the policy as laid down in the past and as at present followed in this respect, with a view to doing everything possible to eliminate all unnecessary delays commensurate with a careful and proper investigation as to the eligibility of the applicant for training, and further, as a measure to ameliorate the financial difficulties of applicants caused by unavoidable delays in this respect, that if a man is taken on for training by the District Disabled Soldiers' Training Board and his application is afterwards rejected, the Department should provide pay and allowances in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 387, 1919, over the period he has been in training, except in cases where wilful misrepresentation has been discovered.”

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

10 GEORGE V, A. 1920

APPENDIX XIX.

Authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may make free issues of clothing to men undergoing medical treatment for a long period.

P.C. 2325.

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st November, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th November, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, stating that under the chairmanship of the Honourable J. A. Calder, the Special Parliamentary Committee on Bill 10, an Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, in its report to the House of Commons, which was adopted by that House, stated that the following suggestion had been made to the committee during the course of its hearings:—

“Suggestion (1)—That the existing practice of issuing clothing on a re-payment basis to ex-members of the forces undergoing medical treatment and vocational training under the department at a cost lower than the prevailing retail prices be amplified to provide the issue of clothing at public expense to those undergoing medical treatment for a long period.

The minister further states that, based on the foregoing, the following recommendation was made by the committee:—

Recommendation,—That the department be authorized to make such issues of clothing free of charge to ex-members of the forces undergoing medical treatment as in its discretion are necessary in these cases.”

The minister recommends that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be authorized to carry out the above recommendation.

The committee submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14

APPENDIX XX.

Authority under which the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may pay interest on credit balances of ex-members of the Forces undergoing treatment.

P.C. 2301

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st November, 1919.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 12th November, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, stating that it was provided by Order in Council of the 16th December, 1915, that fifty per cent of the pay of the rank and file of the Canadian Expeditionary Force be withheld from those who had not made any assignment of pay, the amount so withheld to be paid to the men on the termination of their engagement; that by subsequent Order in Council of the 15th May, 1916, this arrangement was extended to cover warrant officers and non-commissioned officers as well, and that by Order in Council P.C. 924, of the 3rd April, 1917, the Department of Militia and Defence was given authority for the payment of interest on the amounts so withheld at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum.

It is also provided by Order in Council P.C. 387, of the 24th February, 1919, clause 16, that:—

“No former member of the forces who is undergoing in-patient treatment by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and is entitled to the allowances payable under this clause, shall, unless specially authorized by the department, be paid, for his personal use, a larger sum than \$10 per month out of such allowances and the balance of his allowances shall be retained by the department to his credit and paid to him on the conclusion of his treatment.”

The minister observes that having been allowed interest on balances of deferred pay standing to their credit while still on the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, ex-members of the forces who are carried on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for treatment for lengthy periods consider that they also should be allowed interest on balances of deferred pay standing to their credit with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

The minister states that there are at present approximately 2,500 former members of the forces on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment who have been receiving treatment for a period of three months or over, of whom 1,269 are without dependents, and it is not expected that the number of long treatment cases will greatly increase. The annual estimated amount of interest is less than \$10,000.

The minister, therefore, recommends that from the date hereof the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment be authorized to pay interest on the amounts of pay and allowances withheld, under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 387, of the 24th February, 1919, or other enabling authority, from ex-members of the forces who have been on the strength of the department for medical or surgical treatment for a period of three months or longer, at the rate of five per cent per annum, to be credited on all open accounts of such former members of the forces as at the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December in each year, or at the date of completion of treatment, the amount of such interest to be charged to Parliamentary Vote No. 338.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

